

ITALIANS DESTROY AUSTRIAN BRIDGES ACROSS THE PIAVE

Large Force Of Enemy
Trapped And Fighting
Against Annihilation

BATTLE UNABATED

Struggle Is Unremitting On
Line From Montello
To Sea

ENEMY HITS WALL

Defenders Hold Their Own
And Take Prisoners
Counter Attacking

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 21.—The Italians have split the Austrian forces west of the Piave and added 1,200 prisoners to their captures, retaken Caporetto and regained all ground between Zenson and Fossalta Canal. An Austrian General who had been deserted by his staff was captured, and has since died of his wounds. The Italians have destroyed most of the Austrian bridges on the Piave, trapping the enemy, who are fighting for their lives.

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Rome, June 20.—The official communique issued today reports: The battle is continuing bitterly and without interruption from Montello to the sea.

We drove back the enemy yesterday evening to northward of the Monte Belluna railway, compelling him to withdraw on the whole front of attack somewhat towards the northeastern salient of Montello. We took 1,225 prisoners and numerous machine-guns.

The struggle along the Piave fluctuates fiercely on our front lines. It is being waged by the enemy with decision and hardiness and sustained by our troops with great stubbornness and bravery.

Yesterday afternoon, attacking with fresh and numerous troops, the enemy gained at the outset some ground in front of Zenson but our supports, arriving immediately, forced him to retire.

Our energetic partial counter-attacks succeeded in greatly reducing the fighting sector westward of San Dona. We took 511 prisoners.

Ozoch-Slav Units Fighting
The Czech-Slovak units have valiantly given their first tribute of blood for the principles of freedom and independence for which they are fighting on our side.

From dawn to sunset our and the Allied airmen and Italian seaplanes participated without interruption and with great effect in the battle. Fourteen enemy machines were brought down. One Italian machine has not returned.

French units carried out a successful surprise operation on Asiago Plateau. They carried the enemy positions at Bertigo and Pennar and took 101 prisoners. We completed the gains by capturing Monte Costalunga and taking another 100 prisoners.

Enemy attacks at Monte Corno were repulsed.

London, June 20.—The flooding of the Piave washed away all the bridges except four, but the Austrians speedily constructed foot-bridges and the river is now subsiding. Apparently the Italians are unable to take full advantage of the awkward position of the Austrians at the present moment.

Out of fifty-six divisions, the Austrians have engaged up to the present well over thirty.

The situation continues quite satisfactory.

Austrians Claim No Further Gains

An Austrian official communique reports:

The battle in Venetia continues. The enemy has replied to the fall of the bulk of the Piave front by violent attacks carried out with stubborn tenacity.

Bitter fighting occurred for our new position along the Sometta

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America's Master Hand In Shipping Situation Used For Interests Of Allies

Control Exerted By U.S. War Trade Board Is
Thorough, Says Mr. Denby

"Through a gigantic organization effected through the War Trade Board, the United States of America has an absolute strangle hold on Atlantic and Pacific shipping and the United States is using this power to exert economic pressure for the benefit of the Allied Nations during the war and for the use of the world at large after the war," said Mr. Charles Denby of the War Trade Board yesterday at the Saturday Club dinner in the Carlton Cafe. Mr. Denby saw a new international socialism rising from the present conflict, told of the response of the people of the United States to the demands made by the government, lauded President Wilson for his "far-seeing statesmanship" and forecast the end of the war for 1920.

Chairman E. C. Pearce of the Shanghai Municipal Council was the other speaker, Mr. Pearce taking for his subject, "The Unity of the Allies" and urging that the splendid union be maintained against the common enemy. He sounded a note of warning against the propaganda aiming to rend the Allies, said that war has united the British Empire by bonds of steel, praised the Allied nations for their sacrifices to a common cause and pleaded for the continuance of this "unity of the allies."

Admiral Tsai Ting-kan presided and representatives of all the Allied communities sat at the head table. Over 75 attended.

Mr. Denby was Consul General at Vienna in 1914 and when he left Austria for the United States July 25, 1914, there was little suspicion in Austria of the impending war. The ultimatum to Serbia meant nothing in Austria and prominent Polish bankers and the American ambassador insisted, when he started for the United States, that there would be no danger.

Tells Of War's Start

"When I reached Berlin," said Mr. Denby, "I asked a waiter in a

restaurant if he was going to war and the answer was 'probably,' Germany knew what the ultimatum to Serbia meant, Germany knew that war was inevitable, but Austria didn't and I believe that Austria would be with us today were it not for Berlin."

"This war is a Berlin war and Austria's hand was forced," said the speaker.

During the trip to the United States, wireless messages brought the news of the many declarations of war made by the German Imperial government and Mr. Denby was immediately sent back to Vienna, making the trip on the battleship North Carolina.

"When I returned, I found a careless, happy Austria fearing but one enemy, Russia," said Mr. Denby. The speaker then told something of the war activities in the United States, the work of the War Trade Board and closed with his peace forecast.

"The people of the United States have arisen to a situation and the response is without a parallel in the history of our country. No yoke of law has been necessary to cause 100,000,000 people to wage war. The people have answered every request. When Hoover urged saving, the people answered by saving. The women of America are playing an important part in the economic war. Wheatless days, meatless days, the necessity of foregoing new hats and clothes, requests for the saving of goods and foodstuffs occasioned the greatest display of co-operative spirit on the part of the American woman. They have even exceeded the wishes of the food controller in their enthusiasm and today America is saving that the Allies may have more food and supplies."

Mr. Denby also showed how the United States is handling the shipping situation in order that the

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WHEW! WHAT A NIGHT TO START BEING A COP!

So Sighed 15 Of The Fledgling
Specials After Having Their
Feet Walked Off

They were tired but they were willing. The first hot night of the summer held its terrors, yet they tramped on—and they tramped some for the foreign sergeants who acted as guides had mischief in their eyes and speed in their steps. Their armlets were somewhat disarranged and their caps of authority hung limply over brows wet with perspiration—yes, even a few pounds were lost, but the specials were game to the core and one said last night that he was going to drive around this old town to see how fast these regular cops walk tonight.

The special constables, or at least 15 of them, have had their introduction to patrol duty and it was all in high. The latest acquisition to the Settlement's finest, attached to Sinza, Louza, West Hongkew and Hongkew stations, made their bow to an expectant and enthusiastic public last night.

Nobody was shot and there were no injuries and at least two of the specials actually admitted that they liked it.

"Yes," whispered a regular, "we made 'em like it. We walked 'em 'till they couldn't see."

Fifteen more are on duty tonight. If you hear a whistle, it's a special.

Austrian Offensive Forced By Germans

Pledge Given To Undertake It
After Vienna Refused Troops
For West Front

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Paris, June 20.—L'Echo de Paris states that, according to trustworthy information, Marshal von Hindenburg three months ago demanded three Austrian divisions for the Western front. The demand was refused on the ground that the Austrian public would not permit the despatch of Austrians to that front but an offensive against Italy was promised, to which the German High Command agreed.

The Weather

Hot and cloudy. The maximum temperature yesterday was 91.4 and the minimum 72.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 74.5 and 62.2.

HARBIN CONVENTION APPEALS TO ALLIES

Decides Formally To Ask Inter-
vention In Siberia To Restore
Power Of Russia

Reuters Pacific Service
Harbin, June 21.—General Semenov's communique reports:

Operations are developing successfully for us. At the present moment we are occupying a position between Borzda and Dauria stations.

A democratic meeting, assisted by representatives of the local democratic organizations and representatives from the zemstvo of the Siberian towns and the press, took place in Harbin yesterday evening. It was decided to apply for Allied armed intervention with the object to renew fighting against Germany on the Eastern front, where as the meeting summoned by the Far Eastern Committee on June 18 decided to apply for Allied help in restoring order in Siberia that will enable Russia to continue the war against Germany.

The Chinese frontier Commission has despatched an order to the Manchurian frontier according to which the embargo is raised on the export of goods from Manchuria free of duty. This order is causing great astonishment here.

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, June 20.—The Times correspondent at Tokyo, in a message dated the 15th, states there has been a heavy fall on the Stock Exchange on the rumor that a special session of the Diet is to be summoned to determine that Japan shall take steps to counter German efforts.

The Stockholm correspondent of the Times states that the Bolshevik Government in Western Siberia has been overthrown by the counter-revolutionists, who have captured Tomsk with the aid of the Czech-Slovaks. Fighting is proceeding at Omak, Ekaterinburg and Ufa. The Soviet commanders have telegraphed to Lenin that the Soviet rule in the whole of Siberia is threatened. The Siberian Duma has assumed the government and has promised to supply Russia with bread if the Soviet abandons military measures against Siberia.

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE



Americans Arriving In France At Rate Beating All Records

Ship After Ship Unloads Men
Who Are Speeded Imme-
diately To Front

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Paris, June 18.—The number of American troops which have arrived during the last few days beats all records. At the end of the week stirring scenes happened at certain ports. Ship after ship, some of extraordinary size, discharged their cargoes of soldiers, who were conveyed immediately by special train towards their destination, where the fate of nations hangs in the balance.

TO FORM SLAV LEGION IN AMERICAN ARMY

300,000 To 500,000 Men To Be
Enlisted As Part Of Per-
shing's Forces

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 21.—President Wilson informed the Senate Military Committee that he favored enlisting Jugo-Slavs in the United States army. The Committee then amended the Army Bill to authorize a Slav Legion of 300,000 to 500,000.

All German Trains On Limburg Railway Examined By Dutch

Not Over 24 Running Over
Road Daily, Is Semi-Official
Announcement

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 19.—A Dutch semi-official communique declares that only a maximum of twenty-four German trains daily run over the Limburg railway. These trains are thoroughly examined by the Dutch Customs and military officials before they are allowed to proceed.

Attempt To Take Rheims Is Smashed By French

Germans Try To Close Ring Around City But Suffer
Heavy Defeat

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Paris, June 20.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

Our detachments penetrated the enemy lines between Montdidier and the Oise and in the region of Bois-le-Chaume and brought back twenty prisoners.

The attack on Rheims was a heavy and complete defeat for the enemy, who counted on surprising the French. A veritable deluge of gas-shells preceded the attack but the French line nowhere gave way and the German losses were appalling.

La Liberte comments that the affair shows that the enemy will never be able to break through when French reserves are available. The strategy of General Foch is beginning to bear fruit.

Le Temps however regards the abortive attempt against Rheims as a big local operation and thinks it may be a wily move on the part of the enemy to precede his big operations by local actions on a more or less extended scale on some other part of the line than that chosen for the main operation.

British Carry Out Raids

London, June 20.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning:

We carried out a number of raids in the neighborhoods of Boyelles, Lens and Givenchy and also in the Strazeele and Ypres sectors. Some led to sharp fighting in which the enemy suffered many casualties. We took a few prisoners.

Our artillery and rifle fire dispersed raiders in the neighborhood of Morlan-court.

The hostile artillery was active between the Somme and the Ancre. There has been considerable reciprocal shelling northward of Albert and in the La Bassée Canal sector.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

We carried out two successful raids last night in the neighborhood of Loos and took several prisoners.

Several British prisoners were taken northeastward of Meteren.

We advanced our line slightly this morning northwestward of Merris.

100,000 WORKERS STRIKE IN VIENNA OVER FOOD CRISIS

Labor Council Demands
Bread Immediately, Says
Report From Zurich

ALSO EARLY PEACE

Premier's House Is Stoned
By Angry Mob In
Capital

SMALL HOPE HELD

Dr. Seidler Admits There Is
Little Food In Sight
Now

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 21.—A report from Zurich states that a hundred thousand workmen are striking in Vienna. The Workers' Council has demanded bread immediately. Cavalry was rushed to the capital, where the Burgomaster has declined to guarantee order. A mob stoned the home of the Premier.

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 20.—Messages from Vienna state that the reduction of the bread ration has caused immense excitement throughout the Monarchy, and very sharp protests are appearing in the press, irrespective of their party views. Immediate help from Germany and Hungary is demanded.

The Executive of the German Socialists in Austria has urgently appealed to the working classes to abstain from excesses or interruption of work pending decisions of the Workers' Council in Vienna.

A message from Basle states that the Workers' Council is protesting against the reduction of the bread ration and demands a general peace as soon as possible.

Climax of Crisis Reached

Amsterdam, June 19.—Telegrams from Vienna and Berlin show that the food crisis in Austria is reaching a climax.

The Austrian Food Minister, Dr. Ludwig Paul, interviewed on the subject of the reduction of the bread ration said that only the most deplorable circumstances had compelled such a drastic measure. The home and Rumanian supplies were exhausted, Bessarabia was inaccessible and the requisitions from Hungary, unfortunately, had been without result. He hoped that further reductions could be avoided and that the population would endure till the new harvest.

The Vienna City Council and the Labor Council held meetings and protested very vigorously against the reduction while the latter renewed its demand for a speedy, general peace. The City Council demanded that the Government should negotiate afresh with Hungary and Germany, especially the latter, with a view to securing at least potatoes and it telegraphed to the Hungarian Food Minister and the Bavarian Premier and also the German Government requesting them to supply old potatoes.

The Austrian Premier, Dr. Seidler, told a Socialist deputation that everything imaginable had been done to avoid the reduction of the bread ration. Austria's stocks of beef were exhausted and she was dependent on imports from the Ukraine and Bessarabia but the deliveries had been interrupted. He hoped Germany would furnish consignments of food in accordance with her agreements last May. Dr. Seidler promised to expedite the harvest as much as possible.

No Help From Germany

The semi-official Berlin news-agency appends to its report of the statement made by Dr. Seidler a note that the supply of bread and grain from Germany is out of the question.

A decree was issued in Vienna yesterday instituting Government control of the new harvest, similarly to Germany and Hungary. It is explained that this is necessary because Austria is entering the new harvest this year without any stocks

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whatsoever and must obtain gain in the most speedy manner.

The Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette says that Dr. Ludwig Paul, the Austrian Food Minister, has arrived in Berlin and conferred with the War Food Department. The correspondent adds that it is declared, with authority, that Germany has never promised to supply grain to Austria from her own stocks and Germany herself has been compelled to reduce the bread-ration. The promise to supply grain from the Ukraine is admitted, but Germany is not responsible for the difficulties which have arisen in that connection.

Bulgaria Also Causes Concern

The German papers are uneasy concerning the situation in Bulgaria. They say the change of the Ministry is regrettable, especially as M. Malinoff is a Russophile, and they declare the crisis is due to troubles concerning food supply. In addition to dissatisfaction with regard to the Treaty of Peace signed at Bucharest with Rumania.

The Vienna City Council has issued a statement with reference to the reduction of the bread-ration. It says that Germany promised some weeks ago to supply the Austrian army and civilians with meal, including German stocks. The deliveries at first were regular but for eight days past Germany has been in arrears. 2,000 wagons of meal have been delivered and no meal has been distributed for a week in the munition districts in Austria and the situation has become very acute at Prague, Brunn and in Galicia. Urgent telegrams were sent to General von Ludendorff, besides the others previously mentioned, and the Ambassador at Berlin made representations.

When the Burgomaster at Vienna received the unexpected notification of the reduction of the bread-ration he refused responsibility for the order in Vienna and requested at least peas and beans. This was refused. He then telegraphed again to Berlin and Munich asking for potatoes.

ANOTHER \$1,000 ADDED TO FUND FOR NEW ANNEX

Y.M.C.A. Workers Report Good Prospects for Large Subscriptions; Teams Meet Tomorrow

Another thousand dollars were added to the funds for proposed new Y. M. C. A. Annex when the returns were reported by the team workers at yesterday's tiffin at Tsung Sung Liu. Although the actual receipts were not so large, many canvassers reported good prospects and promises of sizeable subscriptions before the campaign closes.

Mr. A. O. Ben, the manager of the Insurance department of Sincere and Co., secured \$400. Mr. C. F. Ling, \$215, Mr. C. T. So, \$200, Dr. H. C. Mei, \$58, Mr. P. K. Chu, \$35, Mr. H. Y. Moh, \$20 and Mr. Wei Tiao-poo, \$20.

A mistake was made yesterday in referring to an item of \$1,000 contributed by the City Magistrate. This was given by Mr. Liu Hunsung, of the Ta Tah Steamship Co. The City Magistrate, Mr. Shen Pao-chang, had previously donated \$100 and had agreed to become an active worker on one of the teams.

The team workers will hold no meeting today, but will again have their tiffin together tomorrow. Mr. J. K. Sague, American Delegate to the Chinese Tariff Revision Commission, will speak.

D'ESPEREY IN COMMAND OF ALLIES IN BALKANS

Succeeds Guillaumat, Who Has Been Made Governor Of Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 19.—A message from Athens states that General French D'Esperely has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Allied army in Macedonia in succession to General Guillaumat, now Military Governor of Paris, and has arrived at Athens on his way to Salonica. Mr. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, delivered an address of welcome to General D'Esperely in which he said:

"Speech is powerless to express our boundless admiration for the soldiers of France who, in the fourth year of the war, show the same heroism and self-sacrifice, thus opposing a victorious resistance to the aggressive and formidable rushes of the enemy."

"All the free peoples are now fighting by the side of France with equal bravery. After England and Italy, America brought the Allies the help of her endless moral and material strength."

"You will have under your command Greek troops who have already shown by their splendid conduct in battle that they have made the best use of the precious knowledge imparted to them by their remarkable French instructors."

It is reported from Athens that General Matheopoulos has just made the following declaration on the occasion of the occupation by the French troops of the summit of Mount Lonia north of High Epirus: "This occupation is particularly important as it can serve as the starting point for subsequent operations likely to influence the whole Balkan Front. Mount Lonia is really a culminating point, and its occupation combined with that of the crest of Ostrovia allows the Italian troops in the Epirus to progress northwards, their left flank being covered."

CHEFOO BREAKWATER WORK IS GOING WELL

Southern Terminus Is Practically Complete; All To Be Finished Next Year

China Press Correspondence
Chefoo, June 19.—By the courtesy of The Netherlands Harbor Works Company, I was permitted to go down and see the work of construction on the Breakwater. A launch was kindly sent to take me across to where the building of it is in progress. It is a perfect hive of industry, crowds of coolies being employed at shovelling on the concrete and erecting the masonry superstructure.

The southern terminus of the breakwater is practically complete, and the entrance which is formed between it and the mainland is used by most of the shipping entering and leaving the harbor. This end of the breakwater consists of the mighty caisson which was constructed at the Bluff and was later floated across to its present position and sunk by filling it with reinforced concrete. On the top of it was then built the solid masonry work and today the light is upon it and in regular working order.

I was told that this comes on automatically at sun set and goes out at daybreak. It was an unusual experience to stand upon this portion of the construction, which is 21 feet above Chefoo zero, and to look along and survey what can now be seen of the work. Two big cranes were depositing blocks of 35 and 28 tons weight respectively and in the fine weather which Chefoo is now experiencing fifteen or sixteen of these are laid daily. There are three longitudinal rows of these blocks, each row consisting of three blocks placed on top of each other, the outer rows of blocks consisting of the heavier ones while the total width of the three rows is about thirty feet.

The blocks rest on a solid rubble mound foundation, which in turn is built on a hard sand bottom, which was got by first dredging until a sand bottom was reached and then filled up with more hard sand for a height of 30 feet minus Chefoo zero. Four hundred feet of the construction has been completed with the upper blocks and about a thousand feet with the ground blocks. Several Japanese and Chinese divers are kept continually employed seeing to the under water portion of the work. I was told that all dredging operations for the breakwater have been finished as well as 2,400 feet of the rubble foundation while the remaining 200 feet to be done is now being laid.

The Company estimate that the breakwater itself will be finished at the end of 1919, and not as was first thought by the close of the summer of 1918. Questioned as to the extent of the damage which it sustained as a result of the severe storm of last August I was informed that the rows were separated a little and several of the blocks damaged, but that the spaces have been filled with concrete and the blocks repaired, while with the building of the superstructure these blocks will be further strengthened and fastened together. The Western Mole suffered the worst for the whole of its upper structure to a length of 1,400 feet was washed right away. But at the commencement of this month a start was made to rebuild it, different materials being used in the construction than were at first stipulated. Everything, it is now running satisfactorily, financial difficulties have been settled and there is no reason why the construction should not be complete by the end of next year.

700 Railroad Canteens In U. S. For Soldiers

Wilson Gives Presidential Suite In Washington Station For Purpose

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 21.—President Wilson has given the Presidential and diplomatic suite at the Union Station to the Red Cross for use as a railroad canteen for soldiers and sailors.

There are now more than 700 railroad canteens in the United States for the reception of traveling troops.

G. \$1,550,000,000 Raised By Special Taxes

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 21.—Collectors of the Internal Revenue Department sent to the United States Treasury today G.\$500,000,000 received from the income and excess profits taxes, which thus far total G.\$1,550,000,000.

Payments on the Third Liberty Loan amount to \$3,218,000,000, leaving about \$1,000,000,000 unpaid, although only about \$210,000,000 is required to be paid.

University Club To Have Garden Fete

College Men And Friends To Enjoy Program At Columbia Club Thursday

The American University Club will hold a Garden Party at the Columbia Country Club next Wednesday from 4 to 7.30 p.m. The program will include dancing, tennis, tea, luncheon and a special entertainment consisting of music and juggling arranged by the Chinese members.

This is the first social meeting that the University Club has given this year and a special invitation has been issued to all members to bring their families and friends. The second issue of "Alma Mater" the miniature monthly newspaper issued by the club for its members will be distributed tomorrow.

23,000,000 ACRES MORE PLANTED IN U.S. IN 1917

Further Increase Has Been Made For 1918, Secretary Houston Announces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Dubuque, Iowa, June 21.—Secretary of Agriculture D. F. Houston, addressing the Bankers' Association at a meeting here, said that the increase in farm products is an additional guaranty of success in the war, adding, "You bankers realize the important bearing of this enormous production on the foundations and the machinery of finance and credit." He said that 23,000,000 acres of the leading food crops more than in 1916 had been planted in 1917 and that there was a further increase this year.

UNSINKABLE STEAMERS TO BE BUILT FOR FRANCE

Ten Of New Type Contracted For With American Shipyard

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 21.—The French Government has contracted with an American shipyard for ten of a new type of unsinkable ships of French design.

San Francisco, June 21.—A large shipyard at a Pacific port has started an extension costing more than \$30,000,000, covering 158 acres and providing ten berths for the building of steel ships each of 20,000 tons. Wooden ships, of which scores have been built and are building along the Pacific Coast, are claimed to be "virtually unsinkable." One such ship was torpedoed twice, once directly under the engine-room, but reached port.

Peru Will Turn Over German Ships To U.S.

(American Wireless To Reuters)

San Francisco, June 21.—The president of the largest South American iron works, situated at Callao, Peru, is here and has purchased many caterpillar tractors for use in South America. He said that the eight German ships recently seized by the Government of Peru will probably be delivered to the United States Government.

Special Services Today

The Sunday Service League.—Mr. M. T. Stauffer, Secretary of the Special Committee on the Missionary Survey of China will give his fourth address to the members of the Sunday Service League and friends at 5 p.m. in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road. His subject will be "What will save China." All English-speaking friends are welcome to hear the address.

American Song Service.—Mr. Arthur Rugh, student secretary of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. will address the American Song Service at the Palace Hotel at 4.30 p.m. This is the annual meeting of the Song Service and the annual report will be read and discussed. There will be special music.

IRELAND DEPORTEES WON'T BE PROSECUTED

Not Considered Necessary Though Government Has Evidence, Is Announcement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 20.—In the House of Commons today the Irish Secretary, replying to a question asked by Mr. R. L. Outhwaite, said there was sufficient evidence to enable the prosecution of the Irish deportees but it was not considered necessary or desirable to prosecute.

Dublin, June 10.—Serjeant Sullivan, one of the signatories to the pledge against conscription, has joined the Committee of Voluntary Recruiting in Ireland.

Interviewed, he said it would be a relief to decent Irishmen to find an honest and straightforward course open to them. He was not an anti-conscriptionist but he was also a supporter of the war, like all real Nationalists. He believed the Catholic Bishops would resent any bullying of the Irish people and prevent recruiting.

British Squadron Attacked By Planes

Warships All Escape And Bring Down One Machine By Gunfire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 20.—The Admiralty issues the following communique: A British squadron which was reconnoitring north of Heligoland yesterday morning was attacked by seaplanes, which made no hits. One seaplane was brought down and destroyed by gunfire.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN HANYANG ARSENAL

Two Magazines Blow Up, Buildings Wrecked And Lives Lost

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Hanyang, June 22.—Two magazines at the Hanyang arsenal exploded this morning, completely wrecking the buildings and causing a loss of life which cannot, as yet, be estimated. The explosion, which was terrific, was heard in Wuchang and Hankow.

Felines Kick Bucket; Central Police Grieve

Cops So Sore At Continued Misfortunes That They Hang Up 20 Dollars Reward

The life of the special constable is not one of perpetual sunshine nor is it a bed of roses and sweet violets, but the existence of the poor regular at Central Police Station is just one hard luck story after another. Everything was serene at Central; no waves of hard luck had rolled over the happy beach at Foochow until Mabelle died a week ago. Then misfortunes crowded one another in an attempt to bother the coppers. Jacques, the other monkey, became sad and a wedding procession disturbed the serenity of the station and the unkindest blow of all fell Friday.

Twenty-seven lives were lost in an afternoon. Twenty-seven souls heard the bugle in a few hours and it is little wonder that the police grieve today. The available supply of crepe is under a severe strain and ever and anon one may see a khaki clad bobby raise a handkerchief to a misty optic as he reads this notice which adorns the Central bulletin board.

\$20 Reward

Whereas some evil disposed person, with malice aforethought, has killed, murdered, poisoned or otherwise destroyed three pussy cats at the Central Police Station, the above reward, twenty iron men, will be paid, given or otherwise disbursed to any person, except the cook, who will furnish proof that will lead to the detection of the offenders.

Friendly Society Has Garden Party

Girl's Organisation Is Entertained In Grounds Of Mr. And Mrs. Wilkinson

Sixty-four of the members and friends of the Girls' Friendly Society met yesterday for their annual garden festival held this year in the spacious gardens of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson at 2 Love Lane. Lady de Saumarez entertained the guests at tea and there was an enlivening program of sports and games which were arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Norbury. A cricket match was one of the prize features of the afternoon. Dean Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Young and others aided in making the affair a success.

Gompers Re-Elected Head Of Labor Body

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, June 21.—Samuel Gompers has been re-elected to the Presidency of the American Federation of Labor.

BAPTIST COLLEGE HOLDS GRADUATION EXERCISES

Elaborate Program Celebrates Commencement And Tenth Anniversary

The Shanghai Baptist College held its annual commencement exercises together with the tenth anniversary celebration of the school yesterday. Between four and five hundred people were present for the all day program.

The day began at 9 a.m. when the Christian Home Club opened its exhibition showing clothes for children, and demonstrating healthful games, and the proper care of babies and like things of domestic interest. There was also a health exhibit in charge of Dr. Huntley and another in charge of the Sociology department.

The program proper started with drills by A and B companies of the Cadet Corps. Following this there was presented an original Chinese play written by one of the professors and bringing out the moral of service to country. Between the hours of noon and 1 p.m. tiffin was served to all guests and the program then resumed with an excellent

exhibition of juggling and tricks by Prof. Li of the Government Institute of Technology. From 2 to 3 p.m. the guests had opportunity to see the various campus activities in full swing, with drills and athletic practices going on all about the grounds.

The graduating and anniversary exercises then took place. Representatives of the provincial governor, Shanghai magistrate and of General Li spoke and there were addresses by Dr. R. T. Bryan and Dr. J. T. Proctor, both former presidents of the college. Mr. Yui Dzen-tung, president of the Alumni Association was also a speaker and the students of Eliza Yates Academy rendered a program of music.

The awarding of prizes was next held. The prize to the best student in English oratory was given to Ling Hwa-chen. Best man in the drill-down was Hwang Fa-chiang. The tennis player's prize went to Percy Chu and Wu Tsen-bing was best in Chinese.

Diplomas were then presented to fourteen graduates of the Middle School and B. A. degrees were awarded to thirty out of the forty alumni of the school for completion of the six years work.

After tea was served the program concluded with an elaborate and well staged pageant contrasting the old China and the new.

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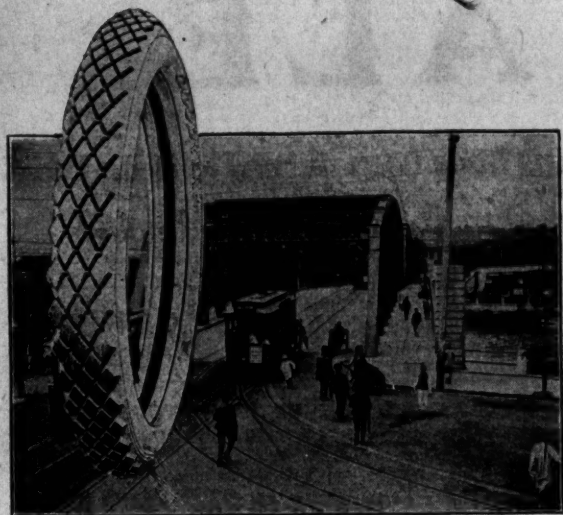
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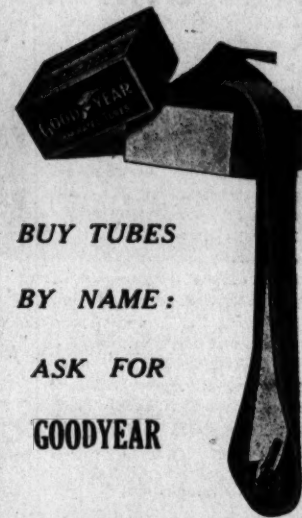
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CONGOLEUM RUG BORDERS cannot be told from Polished Quartered Oak when laid to a Rug.

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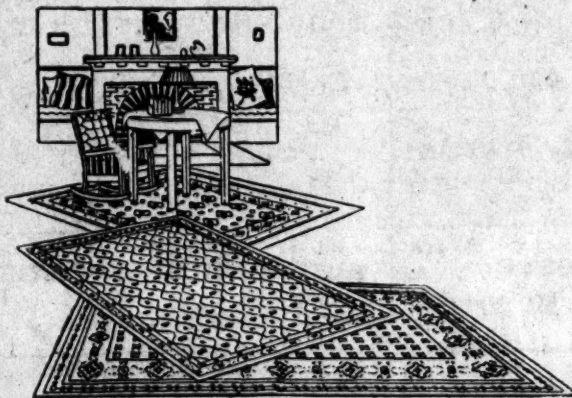
One look at the display of Congoleum Art-Rugs will solve your floor covering problems.

You will admire the dainty design and pretty colouring.

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The hands and figures of Ingersoll Radiolites are thickly layered with a new substance containing Genuine Radium. This substance glows brightly in the dark and lasts for ten years or more. Outdoors at night, or in the bedroom the Ingersoll Radiolite is a great convenience. Just double as useful as a Watch that shows time only in the daylight.

Five models to select from including a wrist Radiolite and one in a white case to stand on the Bureau:

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SCOPE IS DEFINED FOR HOME AFFAIRS CABINET

Purpose Is Merely To Handle Specific Set Of Questions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 19.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law, explaining the reports about the Cabinet of Home Affairs, stated that it was merely intended to appoint a Committee to handle a definite set of questions, the ultimate authority remaining with the War Cabinet.

In the House of Lords Earl Curzon, amplifying this statement, said that the Committee would consist of members connected with the principal Home Departments who would meet at least once a week under the presidency of the Home Secretary, Sir George Cave. All domestic questions requiring the co-operation of more than one department could be referred to the Committee, which would be empowered to decide on behalf of the Cabinet, but larger questions of policy would be deferred, at the discretion of the Chairman, to the War Cabinet.

VISIT OF TROELSTRA TO LONDON POSTPONED

British Authorities Indicate Unwillingness To Let Dutch Socialist Land

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, June 20.—It is officially stated that Troelstra's visit to England has been postponed.

London, June 20.—Mr. Havelock Wilson, interviewed, expressed indignation at the treatment Captain Tupper had received in Sweden. All branches of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union were passing resolutions calling on the Government to prevent the Swedish Socialist Leader, Dr. Branting, attending the Labor Conference in London.

The Seamen's and Firemen's Union also objected to the visit of the Dutch Socialist Leader, Troelstra. According to this morning's papers, the authorities will not allow Troelstra to land in England.

SHEFFIELD'S EX-MAYOR IS PLACED ON TRIAL

Communicated Important Information To Friend In Berlin In 1913, Is Charge

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 19.—The hearing of the charge against Sir Joseph Jonas, Lord Mayor of Sheffield in 1905, was resumed at Bow Street this morning. The indictment also included Charles Alfred Vernon and other persons unknown.

Sir Richard Muir, who appeared for the prosecution, said that towards the end of 1913, at the request of Sir Joseph Jonas, Vernon, whose name was formerly Hahn, obtained from a foreman of Messrs. Vickers, Limited, named Zelschang, important information regarding Vickers' new works, which apparently Sir Joseph Jonas communicated to a friend of his named Paul von Gottard, a resident of Berlin, where he was connected with some armament works.

The case was adjourned to June 29.

GRATITUDE TO MOSLEMS

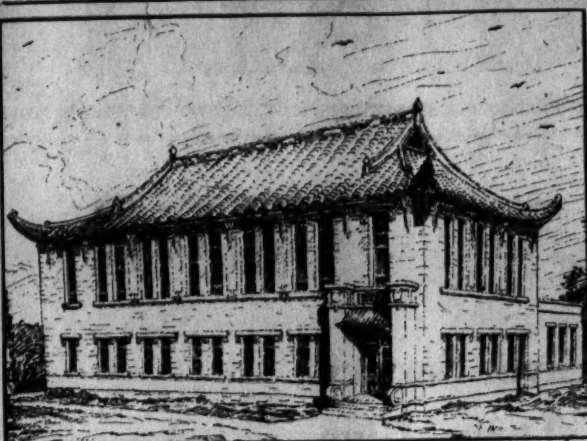
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 20.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that the Government gratefully recognised the conspicuous services in the war rendered by our Moslem fellow-subjects.

CHEFOO A.D.C. GIVES PLAY

China Press Correspondence
Chefoo, June 19.—"Eliza Comes to Stay" is the title of the play which the Chefoo Amateur Dramatic Club is giving very shortly and it can be confidently expected that there will be a big turn out of residents to witness the performance. The profits of the evening's entertainment are to be handed to the British Women's Work Association and this fact alone is sufficient to insure the taking of a large sum of money. For months past the members of the Dramatic Club have been hard at work preparing the play and it was thought it would be ready for presentation on Empire Day. But things were not sufficiently forward for it to be given then, and so the treat will be enjoyed by more people, for we have now a large number of summer visitors here who are certain to attend.

Foundation Day at the C. I. M. Schools was celebrated last Friday. The weather was ideal and the different events passed off splendidly. The annual boat races the evening before, the cricket in the morning, the tennis in the afternoon and the excellent concert in the evening were all enjoyed by the many friends who assembled.

Cooper Memorial Gymnasium



Cooper Memorial gymnasium, construction of which has been begun at St. John's University, is being erected to the memory of Prof. F. C. Cooper, M. Sc., who during his twenty years' service at the University, maintained a keen interest in all athletics. The amount which was greatly exceeded, was raised by alumni, student body, the school and in America. The cornerstone will be laid as part of the commencement exercises next Saturday.

Sweeping Plan Outlined For Shipping After War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 19.—(Report of the shipping and shipbuilding industries committee continued from yesterday.)

Enemy countries should be required, as a condition of peace, to surrender to the Allies all their merchant shipping, whether in enemy or neutral ports, at the close of hostilities and to forfeit all ships laid up since the outbreak of hostilities in the ports of the countries that have become involved in the war or have broken off diplomatic relations with them and to restore to the Allies all the Allied shipping that may have come into their possession since the outbreak of hostilities.

The shipping thus taken over from the enemy should be utilised, as far as possible, to assist in the demobilisation and to release for trade a proportion of the Allied shipping absorbed in transport work.

When demobilisation has been completed any unsold enemy vessels should be sold by auction in various countries, the proceeds being treated as part of the common war-indemnity paid by the enemy countries.

Provided such an arrangement is possible, we think that a scheme of distribution which would secure the allocation of enemy tonnage among the Allies in some rough proportion to the losses sustained by the individual Allied countries would offer many advantages. Otherwise enemy vessels should be sold by auction in the various countries to the highest bidder of Allied nationality acting on behalf of Allied interests. A condition of the sale should prevent the retransfer of such vessels to enemy interests for such period as restrictions may be imposed on the enemy's shipping trade generally.

The Committee declares that it is essential, on the conclusion of peace, that we shall be prepared to complete annually not less than 2,000,000 tons net of merchant shipping and makes recommendations in that connection. It declares that Government control of construction should cease immediately after the war and urges that even during the war facilities should be afforded to shipbuilders to construct liner tonnage to the owner's own designs, with such limitations as may be necessary to ensure rapid output and large carrying capacity.

The Committee recommends that it is desirable after the war to relax considerably the present licensing system with regard to the transfer of vessels to non-enemy flags. The report says that special restrictions on building for the Germans or transfers to the German flag would be useless unless all the Allies, including the United States, act in

a similar manner and are prepared to exert pressure on neutrals in that connection. If the Allies decide to take such measures during the early reconstruction period, the building of ships in the Empire for enemy owners and transfers to enemy flags should be prohibited for such time as these measures are enforced.

The same result so far as this country is concerned could largely be attained by British shipbuilders and shipowners themselves in giving preference to all flags over the enemy flags, both respecting buildings and transfers.

With reference to conference agreements, the report comments upon the too common evasions and subterfuge on the part of the Germans, who observed conference agreements only so far as it paid them to do so, but the Committee concludes that it would be inexpedient to prohibit conference arrangements.

It says that German shipping was the spearhead of German aggression and it was used to further German aims, especially in the near and middle East, equatorial Africa, South and Central Africa, and the Far East.

With regard to coasting and the trade routes in the Empire, the Committee recommends strict application to foreign ships calling at British ports of all requirements regarding safety and health imposed on British shipping.

It says that restriction of the employment of foreign seamen on British ships is not desirable but the master should be a natural-born British subject.

The Committee doubts the expediency of a general exclusion of foreign flags from the coasting and inter-imperial trade routes and does not support the recommendations made by the Dominions Royal Commission of subsidised mail services and mail subsidies being subject to certain conditions concerning freight.

Rear-Admiral Halsey Returns To The Fleet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 20.—Rear-Admiral Halsey has returned to his command with the Grand Fleet.

WEIR RAISED TO PEERAGE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 20.—Sir William Weir, the Minister of the Royal Air Force, has been raised to the peerage.

LOAN BUSINESS IN CAPITAL STILL BRISK

\$5,000,000 For Extension Of Wireless System One Of The Latest

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 19.—The loan business is apparently as brisk as ever, two new loans being under negotiation, and one of them allegedly signed, at the present moment. The Ministry of Communications seems determined to put through a wireless loan of some sort, and now we are told that this Ministry is negotiating with a Japanese concern, probably Mitsui again, for a wireless loan of five million dollars. The object of the loan, it is stated, is to erect wireless stations at Tsufeng, in the Jehol district; at Taku, at the mouth of the Tientsin river; at Changan, near Shan in Shensi; at Chungking in Szechuen; and at Batang on the Tibeto-Chinese boundary.

It is stated that these five stations are simply intended to supplement the stations for which the Minister of the Navy, Admiral Liu, believes himself to have negotiated, and that materials enough for four of them are already in Japan awaiting shipment to this country and erection. The reported cost of each station is approximately \$1,500,000.

Mr. Tsao Yu-lin has informed the Cabinet that these stations are intended for the transmission of Government messages when the land-lines are too busy or for some reason or other are out of commission. Five million dollars is a large sum to borrow, on top of the recent twenty million dollars, for the extension of a system the whole capital cost of which is six and a half million dollars.

The second loan, for which the actual agreement is signed, is for the building of a line of railway from Kirin in Manchuria to Huilin in Chosen. The agreement, it is understood has been signed with Mr. Nishihara, representing the Industrial Bank of Japan. The amount is put at twenty million dollars, and the length of line at 275 miles. It is stated that owing to the difficulty of getting materials in Japan the building of the line will not be undertaken just at present, but the loan will be probably be paid over just the same. It is to bear interest at the rate of eight percent.

The figure of the tobacco loan is now put at a hundred million dollars.

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| POCKET SAFETY RAZOR Sale Price \$1.50 | TOILET FIXTURES Sale Price \$1.00 |
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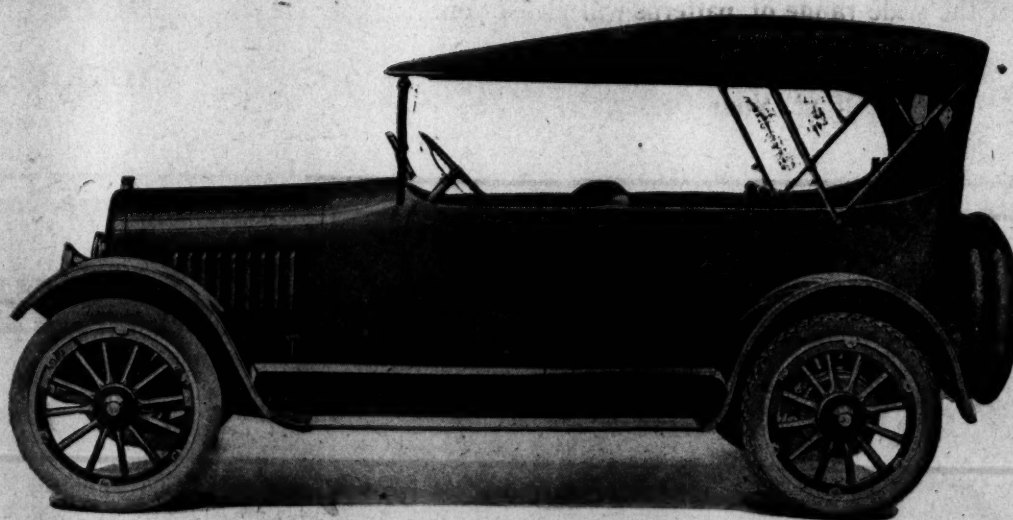
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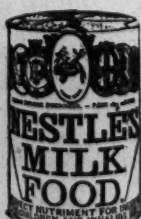
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Devil Is Cast Out Of Woman In Response To Christian Prayer

China Press Correspondence
Huchow, June 21.—In the village of Zen-Lien not far from here has lately occurred a case of what the Chinese call demon possession, the story of which, and of the alleged cure, sounds like a narrative from the Bible. As related by a reliable person who had full and accurate information of the entire affair and was an eye-witness of the "cure," the story is as follows:

A man named Tsong had married and taken his young wife to his home where he lived with his mother. Not long after the wedding Mrs. Tsong was suddenly seized with a strange malady. She recognised no one; chewed her tongue, bit her arms and scratched herself; ran about in a dazed manner, throwing things around and upsetting tables and knocking people over. All sorts of plans were resorted to in order to cure her; charms were tried, ghost money was burned, soothsayers were consulted, and Taoist priests were summoned to work their incantations. All, however, to no purpose. The poor woman continued in the same pitiable condition, uttering at times the most absurd nonsense, and, moreover, although a native of this region, speaking entirely in Hunchowese Mandarin, a language which it is asserted she had never before spoken or been able to speak.

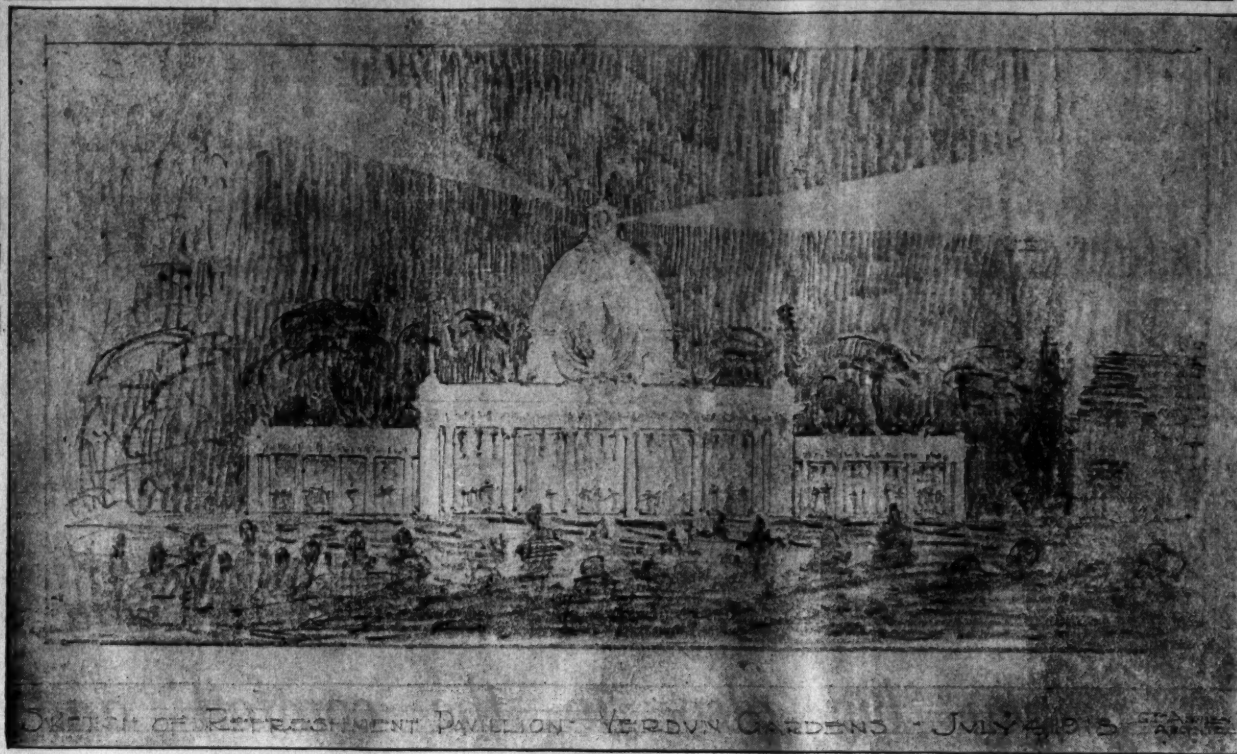
After such conditions had existed for over twenty days a woman, a member of the Methodist church of the village, went to call on Mrs. Tsong. This woman tried to talk with Mrs. Tsong but could get no replies to her questions. She then sang some hymns and prayed. Achieving no result from this interview the good sister decided to ask Mr. Zi, the pastor, to see the woman. He readily consented and one evening near dark went to the house with several members of the church. After considerable difficulty in gaining her attention, Mr. Zi asked Mrs. Tsong what her name was.

"My name is Li," was the reply.
"No," said the pastor, "I know who you are; you are the devil."
"I am not," was the answer in an angry voice, "I am the true god."
Nothing more in the way of conversation could be had with the woman and so the pastor gathered the church members about him knelt in prayer. After this a hymn was sung and then addressing the evil spirit the pastor said: "In the name of Jesus, the Christ, I order you to come out of her." Immediately the woman fell to the floor as if dead, and for over three hours lay there, hands and feet cold and evincing no sign of life except a gentle breathing which was apparent only to one who bent over her.

While these things were going on people had been collecting until the house was filled and more than a thousand people crowded the streets nearby. Everyone was excited and many declared that Mrs. Tsong was dead. The more they talked the angrier they became. They threatened to beat the church members and tear down the church and said they would drive the Jesus-doctrine out of the town. Before any overt acts were performed, however, the woman suddenly revived. She sat up and recognised her friends, spoke normally, and was apparently perfectly well.

Naturally this affair made a tremendous sensation. People through all that district were stirred up. Families not only professing Christianity, among the the wealthiest and most important family of the whole region, turned all their idols to trunks and paraphernalia. Many have been enrolled by the church as "enquirers" and the Tsongs, husband and wife and mother, have all been baptised and have joined the church. It is now five weeks since this remarkable cure occurred. According to the general opinion of the residents of Zen-Lien and vicinity, devil worship in that particular part of China has received a severe set-back.

Where Shanghai Will Celebrate Fourth Of July This Year



Fourth of July celebrants this year will dine and otherwise be entertained beneath the dome of a "Capitol" building which will bring recollections of Washington. The refreshment pavilion to be erected in the Verduyn Gardens, as will be seen from the cut, is to be an elaborate scenic affair. It was designed by Mr. G. F. Ashley, architect for the China Realty Co., and will be of matched construction. The outside dimensions of the structure are 45 feet by 120 feet and the main pavilion will be 20 feet in height, while

the dome will be 50 feet high. It will be finished in white and the exterior will be illuminated with concealed flood lighting after the style used at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. An extensive decoration scheme utilising flags and evergreen will be put into effect. Attendance at the celebration is limited to 500 couples and with the date still two weeks away approximately half the tickets have been disposed of. In order to facilitate the distribution of the tickets all persons desiring them, Americans as well as

other nationals, should send their names to Mr. G. J. Petrocelli, China Mail Steamship Co., 6 Kiukiang Road. The tickets are \$16 per couple, and \$5 for extra lady guests. It is pointed out that this is the first time that the entire American community has had opportunity to join in the financing of the Independence Day celebration. The evening's entertainment will include dancing, movies, vaudeville and scenic lighting displays. There will be three bands in attendance and supper will be served. The French Municipal

Council besides turning over the park for the occasion has proffered every assistance making the celebration a success.

The Committee in charge of the celebration is composed of: Carl L. Seitz, chairman; C. P. Holcomb, A. Goldsmith, T. F. Cobbe, W. A. Adams, G. J. Petrocelli, J. B. Powell, H. H. Arnold, H. E. Morton, H. O. Hashagen, G. F. Ashley, S. A. Ransom, J. W. Gallagher, Earl B. Rose, W. T. Findlay, W. A. B. Nichols and Capt. W. J. Eisler.

mainder of the current year shall be \$2.

The gathering, immediately this resolution had been carried, resolved itself into the Anglo-American Society of Peking, and the names of the nominated members of the Provisional Committee were announced, and the more formal proceedings terminated, but Anglo-American groups continued to chat in the Legation grounds until a late hour.

Correspondence

View of Students Returned from Japan

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.
Sir.—We should feel greatly obliged if you would allow us space for the insertion of this letter in the next issue of your valuable paper.

We, the Japanese returned students, beg to declare to the public

The New War Films

that our return to the country is forced by circumstances and is solely for the object of awakening our brethren to the seriousness of the recent secret Sino-Japanese Negotiations, which were illegally concluded, without the approval of the Parliament, by a few individuals. We will interfere with no other affairs of the nation.

Japan's ambition towards China is well-known. So seriously will the new negotiations affect our country that, if our brethren were still to keep silent—and that means our acknowledgement—China will soon be Chosen the Second.

Recent reports in some Japanese papers that Chinese students have carried on the work of espionage for Germany are only Japanese-made news. Japan, holding the same evil ambition as Germany, our enemy, attempts, first of all, to nourish the bad opinion of other powers towards China. That's all.

We can swear that we are still in favor of China's movements against Germany and hope the allies will take notice to that effect. The public should also note that we don't hold any bad idea towards Japan but only oppose her offensive activities in our country. Sincerely yours, Chung Hwa-lin, Jih Hsueh-shu, Yen Chin-hui.

This Committee in charge of the British Official War Films to be exhibited at the Olympic Theater next Saturday wish it to be generally known that every effort will be made to ensure that the exhibition will not last longer than two hours, and that it will be over at latest by 11.30 p.m.

The films are new and highly interesting. The special attraction being the pictures of the Naval Air Craft which are described thus by an English paper:

"British sea power is a factor in the world war which needs no description, but it is not so well known that the naval air power of Great Britain is a truly formidable and magnificently equipped force, an aerial armada manned by a personnel of picked men now numbering over 41,000 of all ranks. What this means is shown very clearly in a wonderful film, showing how the British air-men hunt the submarines, and depicting in movement every type of British aircraft, including the wonderful British dirigible which completely outclasses the Zeppelin in every respect."

Anglo-American Association Is Formed At Peking Dinner

Sir Francis Aglen Toastmaster At Significant Function Held In British Legation

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Peking, June 20.—Yesterday evening the British community here returned the compliment paid to it by the American Association of North China when the association entertained the British community a few weeks ago, for the British Chamber of Commerce and the British community invited the American community to dinner, and on the invitation of the British Minister, Sir John Jordan, the dinner took place in the beautiful Ting Erh of the British Legation. About 200, hosts and guests, sat down to the repast, Sir Francis Aglen being toastmaster; and in spite of the delightful social nature of the gathering important business was done.

At the appropriate stage, Sir Francis Aglen proposed the toast of President Wilson, which was received with musical honors, and this was followed by that of the King, and this again by that of Our Guests. Following the toasts two very fine addresses were delivered, the first by the Rev. W. P. Bentley, Chaplain to the British Legation, on the points in which British and Americans differed, and the second by Dr. Dennis, Legal Adviser to the Chinese Government, on the points which the two nations had in common.

At this stage Sir Francis Aglen, in a brief but pointed speech, reminded those present that at the previous entertainment the chief sentiment expressed had been that Britons and Americans should meet each other oftener and know each other better. This being very strongly felt it had been decided at the present gathering to bring forward a resolution for the formation of an Anglo-American

Association. Sir Francis strongly favored the idea and called upon Mr. Sydney Mayers to move a resolution. This Mr. Mayers did in a very fine speech, and his resolution was seconded by Mr. Roger S. Greene of the China Medical Board. The resolution was then open to discussion, but its spirit was so entirely endorsed by everybody present that there was no discussion, and the resolution being put was carried unanimously. It was as follows:

1. That an Anglo-American Association be formed in Peking, with the object of promoting social intercourse between its members and of facilitating co-operation in the protection of common interests and in the pursuit of common ends.
2. That membership of the association be open to all American and British residents in or near Peking.
3. That the affairs of the association be managed by a committee of 12 members, of whom 6 shall be British and 6 American, and who shall choose from among their number the officer of the association.
4. That the committee shall be elected by the members at their annual general meeting to be held in the month of October of each year.
5. That pending the first election, a Provisional Committee be formed of six nominees of the American Association of North China and six nominees of the British Chamber of Commerce, Peking; and that the Provisional Committee be hereby authorized to draft rules for submission to the first annual general meeting for approval.
6. That the subscription of each member of the association for the re-

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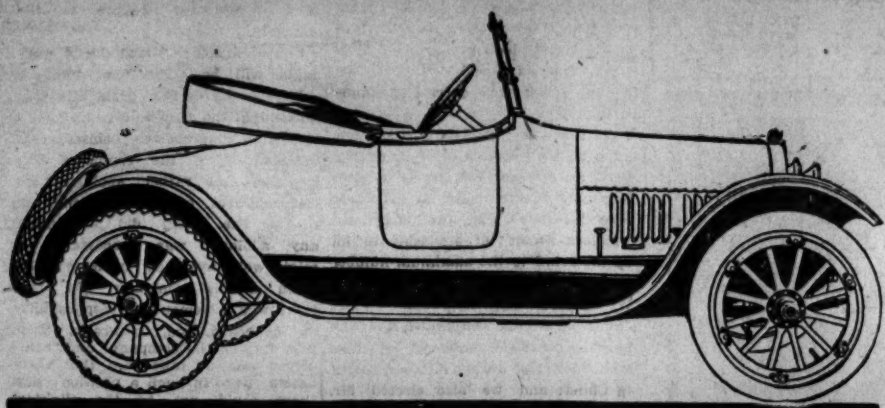
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The Economical Gasoline Consumption Car

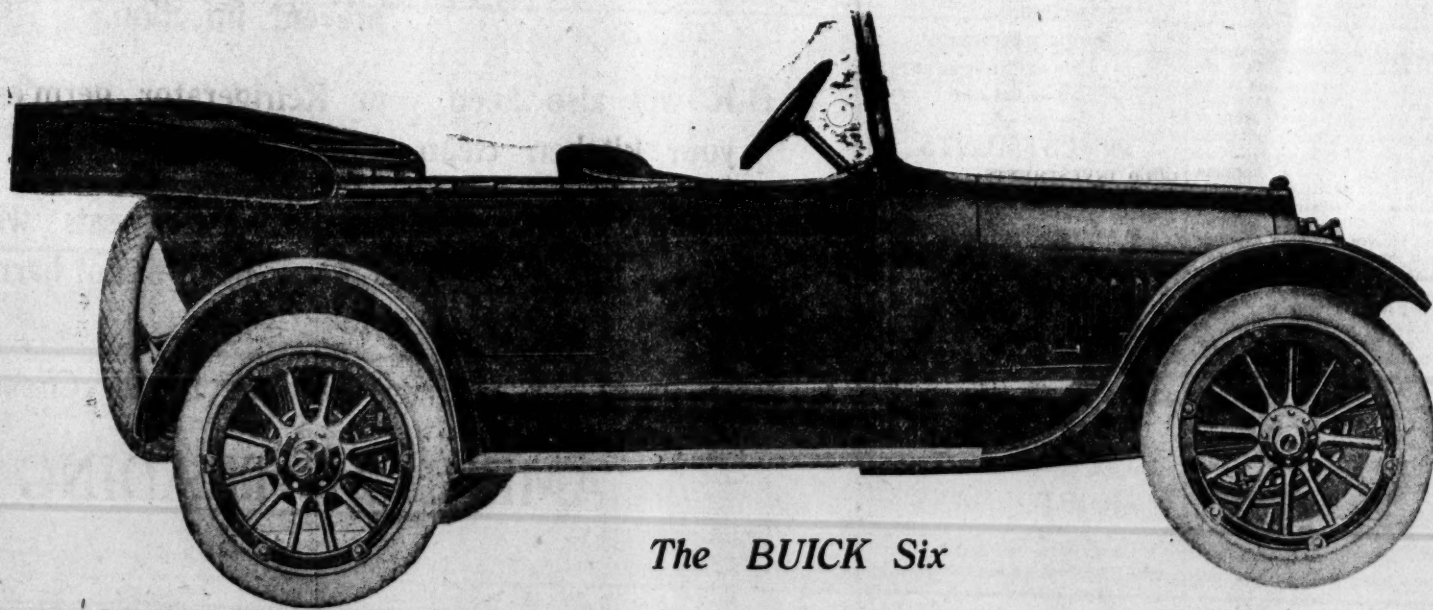
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Gula-Kalumpang Rubber Estates, Ltd.

The ordinary annual general meeting of the Gula-Kalumpang Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held on Tuesday, March 26, at the Cannon Street Hotel, Cannon Street, London, E. C., Mr. Frederick Anderson, chairman of the company, presiding.

The representative of the secretaries, Messrs. Ilbert, Anderson, and Co., having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The chairman said: Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for the required period will, as usual, be taken as read. As regards the working of the state, the output of rubber was about 2½ per cent below the estimate given last year. For the first six months the yield was well ahead of the estimate; but, owing to the restricted shipping facilities to this country, we decided to gradually restrict production, so that the policy subsequently adopted by the Rubber Growers' Association had already been to a certain extent in force on our estate for some months. We are convinced that under existing circumstances that policy is sound, and that it will be for the benefit of the industry in the long run; we have therefore agreed to reduce our output to 80 per cent of last year's crop in accordance with the plan of the Rubber Growers' Association.

We understand that estates aggregating over 650,000 acres have so far acquiesced in the scheme, which represents about 75 per cent of the areas controlled by members of the Association; but it represents only about half of the total acreage planted up to the end of 1911, all of which is presumably producing over 200 lb. per acre. The full effect of the reduced production is perhaps not yet felt, seeing that the curtailment did not come into operation until February. Judging from market prices in the East, it is not improbable that, but for the action of the Association, still lower prices would have been forthcoming there. Seeing that this country is getting no advantage from what may be called the "knock out" prices which have lately been ruling in the East, and that the whole benefit of them accrues to foreign countries and to foreign shipping while British Colonies and British capital are bearing the burden, brought about by abnormal conditions, it may be worthily of consideration whether some action should not be taken by the Colonial Government directed towards the attainment of uniformity on the lines of the Rubber Growers' Association plan. We have continued the policy of thinning out the rubber areas, and over 20,000 trees were taken out last year. In all fields where this has been done for any length of time our manager reports improvement in growth and better renewal of bark. The work will be continued this year. There was a small outbreak of a disease known as "black thread" on some of the younger trees, but it was promptly dealt with and completely checked; remedial measures taken have also been successful in arresting all other pests of which we have had, fortunately, very little. The area under coconuts has been increased by 44½ acres, which brings the total up to 3,320 acres. The average acreage in bearing was a little under 1,600 acres, of which 25 per cent were in their first year of production. We have sold rather more than half the crop of coconuts at prices which give an average return of between 28 and 31 an acre. The scarcity of tonnage has been a great handicap, and there is no immediate prospect of relief in that respect; but, when shipping facilities again become available, I think we can look forward to a good market for coconuts, as the public have begun to realise that the best quality of margarine, which is made from coconuts, is twice as good as inferior butter and costs about half as much. We propose to extend the area under coconuts by another 250 acres this year, if labor is available, and with regard to that, we have left the extension to the discretion of our manager. As regards the estate as a whole, I think it is a fair and safe calculation to regard two acres of coconuts when in full bearing as likely to be equivalent in value to one acre of rubber, several pounds profit per acre for coconuts is by no means an exaggerated estimate in normal times. It two acres of coconuts will produce £14 of profit, and each acre of rubber the same (rather less than 9d. a lb. on 400 lb.), there is no need for anxiety as to the future, if one takes a view extending beyond that immediately before us. On the basis of two acres of coconuts being equal to one of rubber you have a permanent cultivation equivalent to 6,077 acres of rubber, which, on issued capital, have a book value today of £75 per acre, which can easily be further reduced. You will see from the report that the average sale price is 2s. 5½d., which is partly owing to forward sales; owing to the uncertainty of tonnage we thought it prudent to curtail forward commitments, and this difficulty is now greater than ever. All-in cost, including war charges,

have risen to 1s. 0½d. per lb., which leaves us with a net profit of 1s. 4½d. The stock of 220,000 odd lb. of rubber unsold when the accounts were made up, have been brought into the account at a valuation of 1s. 3d. per lb. gross, which is not very much above cost price when higher freight and war risk insurance are taken into account. Similarly, 316 tons of copra are brought in at cost price. Liquidation of these stocks under present shipping conditions will take some time, therefore we thought it inadvisable to inflate profits by higher valuations, which the directors would not have felt justified in distributing as dividends. 1918 accounts will benefit by any profits there may be on these valuations. (Hear, hear.) Turning now to the profit and loss account, war charges are heavier, principally owing to higher rates for war risk insurance. Out of the £500 voted at last meeting for war charities, we contributed the following donations:—R. G. A. War Relief Fund (Malaya), £103 5s.; St. Dunstan's Fund £52 10s.; King George's Fund for Sailors, £53 10s.; Red Cross Fund, £105; Church Army Huts (Malaya Fund), £52 10s.; and Y.M.C.A. Huts, China Association Fund, for Chinese Labor Corps £52 10s. The total was £418 5s. General expenses include professional and legal, advice in connection with excess profits duty. Shanghai expenses are heavier owing to higher exchange, charges being converted into sterling at 4s. 6d. exchange instead of about 2s. 6d. as in pre-war days. The total profit of £55,000 odd enables us to pay the same dividend for the whole year as in 1916, putting £10,000 to reserve, and slightly increasing the balance carried forward. In view of the prolonged delays in bringing produce to market, the board considered it advisable to go on safe lines and maintain a larger balance than would be necessary under normal conditions; and we hope this policy will meet with your approval. The opinion expressed at last meeting that we had no liability for excess profits in 1916 was subsequently confirmed, after considerable discussion, by the Inland Revenue Authorities. So far as we can judge there is no liability for 1917. As regards prospects for 1918, it has to be borne in mind that we have agreed to curtail production by 20 per cent and that cost of production per lb. will necessarily be higher, as standing charges, which are not affected by curtailment of output, will be spread over a smaller crop, added to which cost of all materials is higher and also shipping charges to America. It seems probable that we shall only be able to obtain tonnage for this market, where prices are well maintained, for a small proportion of the crop; and therefore, the bulk will have to be sold either locally or to America, where prices at present are materially lower than here. Estimates at the present stage are of little value; but, unless conditions change, it would be prudent to make up our minds that, compared with the last three years, 1918 bids fair to be a lean year. In this respect we suffer in common with the whole industry. It, however, remains to be seen whether with reduced output, and higher cost of production, rubber will continue to be the only important raw material which has a depreciated value, amidst a general appreciation of all other commodities. It may be interesting to look back for a moment as well as to look forward. The results of the last 7½ years since the company was floated in June, 1910, during which a large part of the property has been in course of development—and it is not even now in anything like full production—have been as follows:—Distributed in dividends, £416,000; placed to reserve, £82,825; written off for depreciation of plant and buildings, £20,850; and balance of profit and loss, £21,425. This gives the total of £541,100, or about 125 per cent of our average capital. Our net earnings throughout the whole period have averaged to ¾ per cent and our dividends 12½ per cent. After payment of our dividend this year, we have a balance of liquid assets of some £35,000 available as working capital for our business, which I hope you will consider a sound financial position. (Hear, hear.) The health on the estate of both Europeans and natives has been excellent throughout the year, and Mr. Kennedy, our manager, reports that the staff have done exceedingly good and faithful work. Recognising the war conditions, we have given advances in salaries, and have also given an increased bonus to the staff, and I am sure the course taken by the directors will have your approval. With these remarks I beg to move: "That the report and balance sheet be adopted, and that a dividend at the rate of 1s. 5d. per share, less income tax, be paid

on April 4, to shareholders on the register at this date, and in respect of coupon No. 13 attached to share warrants to bearer."

Mr. E. L. Hamilton: There is just one point in the chairman's speech to which I should like to refer, and that is his suggestion that action should be taken by the Colonial Governments to bring to line those who have not assented to the recommendations of the Rubber Growers' Association to reduce production. There are many sides to this question, and they are being very carefully considered by the Council of the Association. In my opinion any hasty action should be deprecated. I have hopes that those who are holding back, or at any rate a large proportion of them, including local companies in the East and companies outside the Association, will see their way to adopt the scheme voluntarily. If they do, I am sure they will receive the support of their shareholders in taking a course which, I am satisfied, few would dispute is for the good of the industry under present circumstances. With these remarks I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The chairman put the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Hamilton: I have great pleasure in proposing the re-election as a director of Mr. Frederick Anderson. I think the company is exceedingly fortunate in having as our chairman a gentleman of Mr. Anderson's experience and knowledge of the affairs of the company and its property. His association with the company, as you all know, dates from a great many years—some years before the formation of the company in London, and therefore, naturally, his knowledge of the estate is most valuable to us. I am sure you will unanimously re-elect him.

Mr. George Jamieson, C. M. G.: I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution. The motion was carried unanimously.

The chairman: The next resolution is, "That Mr. Edward Lawrence Hamilton be re-elected a director of the company." Mr. Hamilton's name is, I was going to say, a household word in connection with rubber in the City of London, and I think we are exceedingly fortunate in having a gentleman of his standing and

experience on our board. I am sure I need say nothing more in proposing his re-election. Mr. Thomas Boyd seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The chairman: In view of the action taken at the last annual meeting, when an attempt was made to elect four new directors and so obtain at once the control of the board, the directors deemed it advisable to fill up the board to the maximum number allowed by the articles of association. We therefore appointed Mr. George Jamieson, who is well known and who has the complete confidence of those who knew him during his long career in China; and we also elected Mr. Alfred Studholme, who has been connected with the company from its formation and who represents a large number of shareholders in this country. Under the articles of association these directors hold office only until this meeting, when they are eligible for re-election. Before proposing their re-election I should like to say that we are glad that the agitation which found expression at our last meeting has quieted down, and we hope that in the interests of the company there will be no more discussions on that point. With these remarks I propose "That Mr. George Jamieson be re-elected a director of the company."

Mr. William D. Little seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The chairman: I also beg to propose "That Mr. Alfred Studholme be re-elected a director of the company."

Major Charles B. Oldfield seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Gautier de Ste. Croix, seconded by Mr. H. H. Joseph, Messrs. Sewell, Hutchinson and Co.,

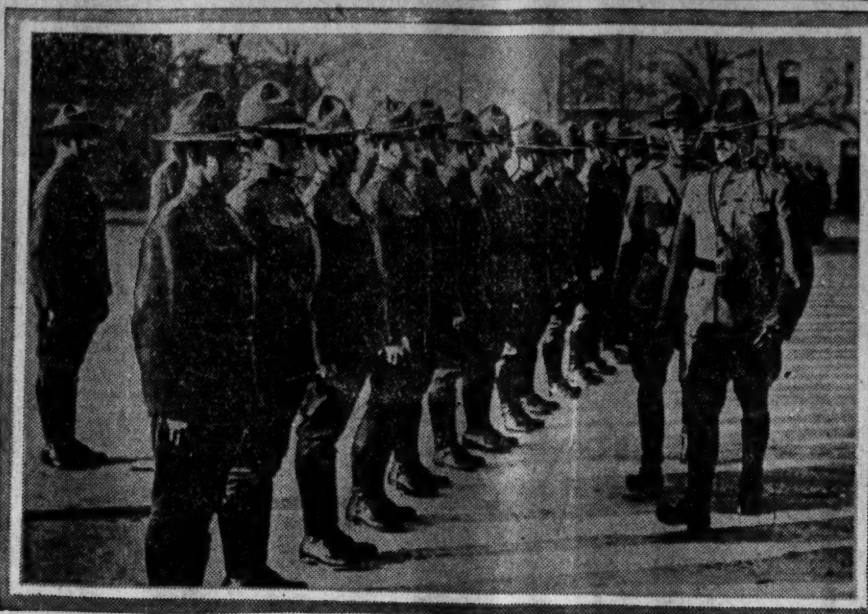
were re-appointed auditors to the company. The chairman: The dividend warrants will be posted on April 3. Mr. Gautier de Ste. Croix said that he thought the shareholders had every reason to congratulate themselves on the standing of the company. The chairman had rather apologised for the smallness of the dividend, but he (Mr. Ste. Croix) did not think any apology was necessary; it might well have been made smaller. With a big company like this there was a tremendous responsibility on the board, and, naturally, their first duty to the company and themselves was to take care that their assets were in such a position that there could not be the slightest trouble. He thought the continued prosperity of the company was marvellous, and that it was the duty of the shareholders before separating to pass a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, the directors, the staff in the East—who, he did not doubt, had immense trouble in carrying on the work of this great estate in these difficult times—and the London secretary.

Mr. Joseph seconded the proposal, saying that while he agreed with Mr. Ste. Croix as to the desirability of discretion in managing the affairs of the company, still the shareholders were very much obliged to the directors for the dividend. The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The chairman thanked the shareholders for their vote, and the proposer and seconder for the kind remarks they had made. He added that although the meeting had no power to increase the dividend proposed by the directors, still it might reduce it. The matter was in the hands of the shareholders present. (Laughter.) This ended the meeting.

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General Pershing Inspects American Troops In France



General Pershing photographed while inspecting American soldiers "somewhere in France."

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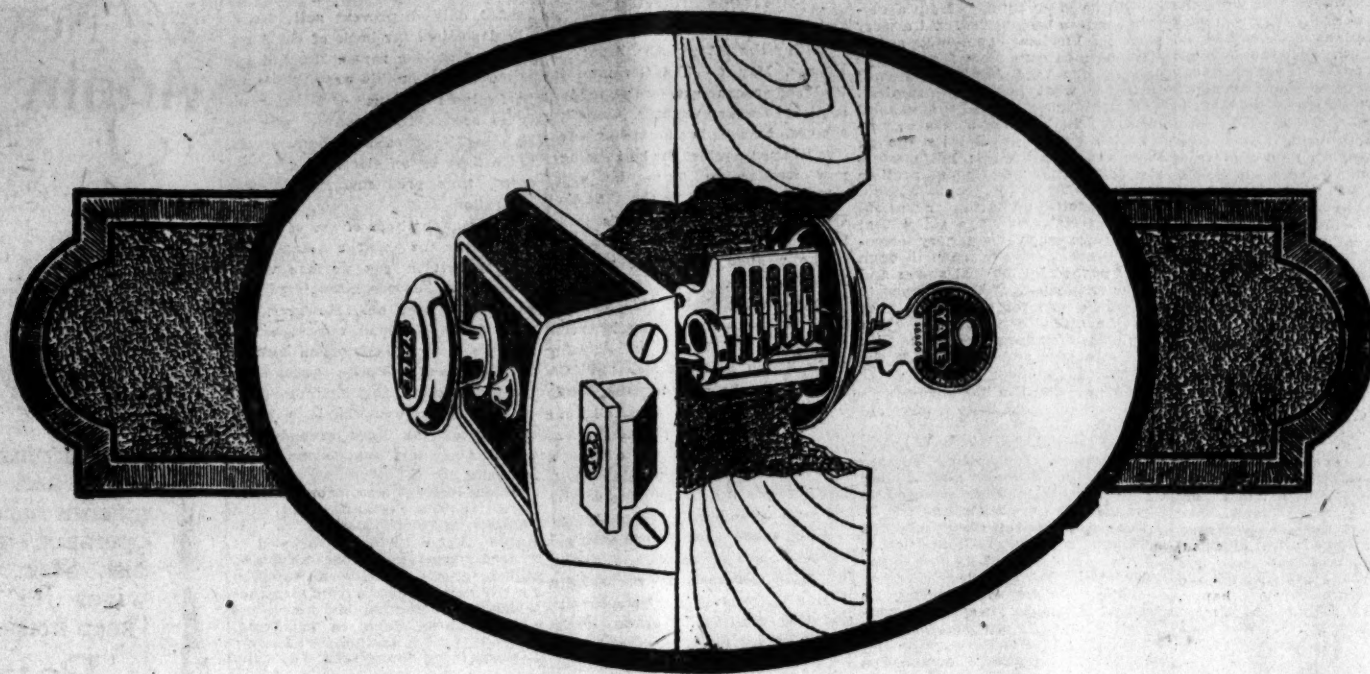
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Owen Wister In Praise Of Singing Among Our Soldiers

Army Chorus Valuable Aids to Fighting Spirit, Says
Novelist—How Our Fighting Men Take Hold
Of Musical Work—Ragtime Not Liked

By Owen Wister

New York, May 12.—The application of music to war is as old as mankind and as young as today. In museums you will see among archaic chattels the savage battleaxe with the savage drum; at this moment in France the strains of the "Marseillaise" mingle with the explosion of bombs. Throughout the whole of man's chronicled experience, anywhere you look, evidence is overwhelming that songs and music have accompanied war as inevitably as have flags and banners, and for precisely the same reason: because they are necessary, because at certain moments they invigorate and rally the fighting spirit of man. A flag is a visible banner, a song is an audible banner.

Americans now living both in the North and South do not need to be told this. They can recall easily enough days and nights when "Dixie," or "Maryland," or "My Maryland," or "Marching Through Georgia," or "John Brown's Body" meant them like an inspiration, and they went on. With the Northern and Southern songs of our civil war still ringing in hundreds of brains, does it not seem a little odd that anybody should have failed to know that music is of practical value in winning battles? Yet in the face of these facts, it is not easy to know so long known, proved again and again in every great war, doubt has been expressed. Music for the soldiers has been styled a "luxury."

Persons who daily display but slight interest in economy have hemmed and hawed over the extravagance of providing the apparatus for teaching our soldiers and sailors to chorus "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Were they aware that nothing so unifies men as lifting their voices together? Is the lesson of our football games with the drilled cheers lost upon them? What do they think of the fact, if they have found it out, that in France our army has been called the silent army?

Happily, the doubters decrease. It was indeed an innovation that individuals hitherto unknown to our army and navy should now appear at our various naval and military stations armed with a pitch pipe and a little book, and explaining that they had come to drill the men in song. But this appearance no longer raises among the commanding officers and the men that surprise not unmingled with antagonism which was met here and there in the early days of the experiment.

Experiment it no longer is. The weekly reports of the song leaders from the various army and navy stations make quite plain. These song leaders have been at their work hard and zealously since November. They have found out every sort of thing that can result from the innumerable differences in human nature. But in the end they have all found out one thing, namely, that the army and navy are no special kind of man, but merely a cross section of the American people, responding to exactly the same appeals that any men respond to.

Sometimes they have been welcomed at once, sometimes they had to win their welcome, every commanding officer is not immediately aware that songs are like banners and belong to an army's fighting equipment. These song leaders of army and navy camp music were also at first sometimes confused with the organizers of camp recreation. This confusion has almost disappeared. More and more clearly it is becoming understood that both activities—camp recreation and military song drill—have their places, but that their objects are different.

One is for entertainment, here, the other for the trenches, there. One is to relieve the monotony of such leisure time as the soldier has in camp, to fill this time wholesomely with plays, recitations, concerts, and the like, while the other is strictly a military measure, and its object to make the soldier a better fighter.

What follows is drawn from the experiences of the song leaders in army and navy camps, and in all parts of the country. It does not touch upon the equally important matter of instrumental music. That would require a chapter to itself. Enough here to say that General Pershing has found our great need, and has in consequence asked for a broad development of military bands and music. We stand no comparison with our allies in this. Their bands are larger, better, and play a higher grade of music for the most part. The National Committee on Army and Navy Camp Music is busily working at this by no means simple problem, as well as on the training in singing. Three elements make a song: swing, tune, words. Any of these may evoke the emotion needed to the song's vitality. When all three combine the song may outlive many generations. Of the three elements, words on the whole are the least important.

For a camp song nobody can make good words or good music unless he is in hot blood, and nobody can tell if it is good or not until he has thoroughly tried it out with a crowd of enlisted men. "Thoroughly" depends both on the song and singers; some songs make their way slowly and surely, and those which immediately succeed may have staying powers or may not. Try them out. Give each its chance to sink or swim. Enlarge your field of selection. Give the men, along with the songs of the hour and the few national songs that we possess, songs of other countries that have stood the test with their own people—Scottish, Irish,

French. It is interesting to know that many enlisted men have themselves requested to be taught the "Marseillaise" in French.

But don't stop here. Enlarge the soldier's song horizon. Try him with tried songs he has hitherto had no chance to know. If the original words are an obstacle, get somebody to write new ones—but somebody whose emotion is awakened by the tune alone.

For success the song leader must have one quality to help him from within and one external help; he must possess, even more than a voice and an ear, that sense of rhythm and that power of making enthusiasm contagious to be seen in those who lead cheers at football games. Without this all the musical gift in the world will not suffice. And without the backing of the commanding officer he can make but little headway. Perhaps nothing covers the matter better than some remarks of Major Gen. Wood:

"It is just as essential that the soldiers know how to sing as it is that they carry rifles and know how to shoot them. . . . There isn't anything in the world, even letters from home, that will raise a soldier's spirits like a good, catchy, marching tune. . . . I have seen men toiling for hours through the mud and rain, every one of them dejected, spiritless, tired, and cold, wet and shivering, cursing the day they entered the army, transformed into a happy, devil-may-care frame of mind through a song. . . . We hope every man in training will be a singer."

The Colonel of an infantry regiment wrote lately to the song leader:

"Many men find it almost impossible to accustom themselves to the call for a sudden, definite and accurate salute, or to exactness of a kindred kind. Some of them have never sung jolly songs with strong emphasis and marked attack of words. Some of them start from their barracks to the post exchange without knowing just what route they will take. It is such indefiniteness, such hesitation, such lack of appreciation that, proper lectures, close order drill, salutes, and your singing instruction drive away, replacing them with springiness, a definiteness, and a new sort of self-appreciation that make some of the new men strangers to themselves."

Necessarily the manner in which a song leader attacks his task is controlled by the place he is in and the varying characters of the men he is teaching. All sorts of ingenious expedients have been hit upon. Sometimes a Chautauqua tent is handy. Here, entertainments are given and advantage taken of the presence of an audience. Sometimes a Y.M.C.A. auditorium is used in like manner. Minstrel shows are got up and the men rehearsed for these. The presence of Harry Lauder has served, just as the presence of Alma Gluck served, as the occasion for a soldiers' chorus. The men have sung to him, and in return he has sung a new song to them and taught them the chorus on the spot.

Concerning the songs themselves which are being taught, much could be said, and some of it is here given for its interest. Poor songs have a brief life. But if a poor song has lived its day let it not be replaced by another poor song, equally short-lived, if this can be helped. Sometimes it cannot be helped. Here circumstances and the tact and taste of the song leader must decide the question. Only, as has been said above, let the soldier's song horizon be enlarged by good songs whenever and wherever possible.

To the "Marseillaise," which some of the men have themselves asked to be taught, let other songs of our allies gradually be added. Our allies

will wish to hear us sing our native songs which they do not know, but to hear us singing some of their native songs, which they do know, will have a happy effect. At a conference of the army and navy song leaders of the Northeast District, held in New York February 11 and 12, it was agreed that, whatever additional song material might be used in various camps, every American soldier, sailor, and marine should be able to sing the following songs: "America," "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Marseillaise," "Old Folks at Home," "Old Black Joe," and "Kentucky Home."

Songs of boastfulness are not encouraged. Such a song caused a concert to be given by men from a certain camp to be canceled. At a navy yard in Virginia experience shows that the men care more for the type of song like "Old Kentucky Home" than for what is termed ragtime. This will prove to be the general case. In the hands of a master, ragtime has certain possibilities, though these are very limited; but masters are not common and most ragtime songs are made by people without talent and with no particular aim but a commercial one. The songs that issue from such machinery sometimes reach a certain vogue through being pushed by musical shows and by advertisement. If they happen to please the men for a moment, they must be given to the men. As has been seen, they hang themselves with their own rope and fall back in the presence of genuinely good songs.

A happy thought has occurred to those who remembered our old chants. The passing of the merchant sailor extinguished these splendid examples of inspiring rhythm and melody. There is now a fair prospect of their being restored to their place in the national heart.

The sailors' repertoire may be considered in a state of transition, a state of change, not likely ever to become fixed. Nor is it desirable that it should; but however varying its items, it should be always of a composite character, a repository of grave songs and gay, of tender songs and bold, to suit the many circumstances and the many moods in which the soldier finds himself.

From one of the camps where singing awakened cordiality in a neighboring town the song leader writes: "In the depot brigade there are over 3,000 aliens. I have nine of the twelve battalions in the brigade singing, each for forty-five minutes; the other three battalions consist of colored men, and they frequent the Y but to a great extent sing there with me. There will be meetings of the various groups of aliens, Poles, Hungarians, Austrians, Russians, for the purpose of encouraging them to sing their own songs. We expect to help the work in English, too, by writing English words for the foreign songs."

Confronted with a foreign regiment, without knowing a word of English, was puzzled by their lack of response. As soon as he realized the difficulty he chose "America," "The Star-Spangled Banner," and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," repeating the words of each with care and emphasis, and adding a few words of loyal exhortation. These men thus addressed, though they were not familiar with English, followed the song leader's meaning and joined in the song with zest. The comment of the commanding officer was that these foreign-born men had been made Americans through song. Perhaps not completely with such suddenness; but with repetition, the Americanization thus begun might become complete.

Concerning the National Committee on Army and Navy Camp Music by which necessary parts of this large work are carried on, a few words will suffice. Its nine members, among whom are professional composers and musicians, hold meetings from time to time, for the most part in New York, though the members come from various cities. At these meetings the business of the committee is discussed and transacted. Reports are read and news from the various camps communicated. Such matters as are necessary are communicated to the Department at Washington by the member of the committee who is also of the War and Navy Department Commissions. He, with certain other members of the Committee, has visited many of the camps to confer with the various song leaders there, and be present at their work. These visits will continue. Conferences between the committee and the song leaders have also been held in New York.

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MANY NEW GERMAN TRICKS Innovations Tried Every Month Or So, But Allies Keep Troops Protected

With the American Army in France, May 6.—The Germans introduced gas warfare, forcing modern soldiers to wear gas masks. Now after the use of masks has proved an effective weapon against gas he is using a new weapon to force the allied soldiers to take off masks that they may be easily killed by his lethal phosgene and diphasgene gases.

The weapon is nothing more or less than sneezing powder fired in high explosive shells. This sneezing powder percolates through mask respirators and brings on sneezing spells which lead the men to take off their masks and to receive the full effect of lethal gases. It has been used against the American. The method in use is to fire a number of sneezing powder shells just before a gas attack or to scatter them along among lethal gas shells. Allied soldiers get the ordinary gas warning, put on masks and go on fighting, disregarding gas shells. Then along come the sneezing shells, and the soldier who cannot resist taking off his mask receives the full effect of deadly gases.

Composition of New Shell

I can state that effective methods have been devised against this weapon as against other war traps of the heinous Hun. Today I examined one of the sneezing shells which was captured complete. With a cartridge in, the affair was about three feet in length and in diameter about four and a half inches.

The interior of the shell was filled with a substance which when dug away showed a glass container embedded in a high explosive and containing poison in the form of a very fine powder, which, when the shell exploded, scatters like dust. The range of such a shell is up to seven miles.

Experiences of allied soldiers and captured material show that the enemy is unceasingly using new tricks in gas warfare. I am not permitted to give many details, but it is seldom a

month passes without his trying some new gas. Most of his recent efforts have been ineffective and allied experts have been successful in making gas masks effective against all gases tried so far.

The German now uses his gases in four methods: First, clouds which depend on a favorable wind; second, projectors, also depending on the wind; third, long-range artillery gas shells, and, fourth, hand grenades. Deadly gases, such as phosgene and diphasgene, are used in short-range guns, while neutralization gas, intended only to prevent activities of allied soldiers far back of the line, are used at long range. Mustard gas is much used in this way. The latest perfection in the use of lethal gases is to fire twelve, or more, mortars shooting large caliber shells at the same time by an electrical arrangement, thus producing great concentration.

The four methods of use of gas by the Germans marks stages of development in gas warfare which promise to become more important as the war goes on. However, the first means of cloud attack, which had its first demonstration against the Canadians at Ypres, is still used, but not so often. In the employment of short-range weapons is included the use of gas hand grenades, to which Americans are becoming accustomed.

Much interest was aroused here by a reported declaration by Dr. Davies, American dentist to the Kaiser, that Wilhelm had boasted of a deadly gas used from airplanes which is practicable, but which has not yet been done on any front. There was much amusement also over a story, from Switzerland, that the

Kaiser had forbade the use of a new deadly gas to be dropped from the air.

It is believed that the real reason this weapon has not been used is that the Kaiser considers what would happen to the German people should he start such methods of carrying gas warfare to civilian populations. There is every promise that in a few

months the Allies will have a greater number of airplanes, which would mean that gas warfare from airplanes could be carried to almost every part of the German Empire. This means that if the Kaiser undertakes to make the people of Paris and London wear gas masks he might as well begin manufacture on a large scale for the people of Berlin.

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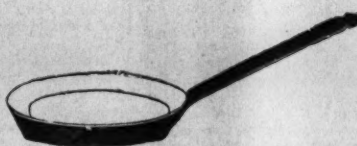
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CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. J. W. Laidlaw desires to thank her friends for their many kindnesses and sympathy, received during her recent sad bereavement.

18469

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—June 23, Fourth Sunday after Trinity.—8 a.m., Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel). 10 a.m., Naval Service. 11 a.m., Matins. Arnold in A. Anthem, "Glorious is Thy Name" (Mozart). Hymns: 224, 270, 222, 6 p.m., Lecture and Evensong. Hymns 221, 595, 19. Preacher, The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—June 23, Fourth Sunday after Trinity. 10.30 a.m., Matins. Preacher, The Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A. 6 p.m., Evensong and Lecture on Church History. Lecturer, The Lay Reader.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M. A.; subject,

"The spiritual man," chant, 94; Jubilate (Garrett in F); hymns 673, 707, 435. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M. A.; subject, "Launching out into the deep;" chant, 30; hymns 327, 418, 74, 550.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Rev. W. Hopkyn Rees, D. D.; 6 p.m. by Mr. George Howell.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai. Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Is the Universe, including Man, evolved by Atomic Force." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening 6 p.m. Reading Room No. 21 Nanking Road, room 71, open daily except Sunday, 10.30 to 12.30.

A Whole World Outraged

Should Guilty Germany Be Permitted Ever To Resume Her Place Among The Nations? An Argument For Ostracism 'On Grounds Of Morality And Religion'

By George Trumbull Ladd
(Professor Emeritus of Philosophy,
Yale University)

FOUR years ago the German Nation was universally admired for its marvelous efficiency, but was suspected and feared for its immoral intentions and plans by relatively few in the civilized world. Today it is universally hated, and is revealed disgraced and scorned before the moral consciousness of mankind. The prospect is that four years from now it will be no less detested and despised from the moral point of view, but we have reason to hope, no longer feared. There can be no doubt that the soldiers and people of Belgium, France, Italy, and Great Britain look on everything bearing the name "German" with a growing intensity of bitter feeling; and there is every reason to expect that the same thing will be true of usages of our enemies. We, too, in spite of all exhortations to the contrary, as we have practical experience of the German way of waging battle, of treating prisoners and non-combatants, and come better to comprehend their monstrous plans for dominating civilized mankind, shall find our hearts swelling with horror and detestation.

Nor is it at all likely, however the war may end, that this attitude of an outraged world toward this outrageous conduct will quickly subside. To be sure, the feelings of those who have fought our battles, or observed the facts, or read the books, and listened to the tales describing the actual transactions, cannot remain long at the current pitch of intensity. The subjective and verbal record of the hateful deeds of our enemies will grow dim quickly with time, and with a short period of peace will mostly subside. But will this rehabilitate Germany or to any considerable degree restore it to the confidence and respect of mankind? Will it cause the incomparable crimes of this nation, people as well as Government, to be condoned, forgiven, or forgotten? Let us hope not. No greater misfortune could happen to the moral sense of mankind.

Now there are some very good persons who, in the name of morality, deprecate the continuance in any lasting way of that attitude of mind which will not condone or cease from detesting and scorning the character and conduct even of a defeated Germany. They call our attention to certain excellencies of Germany in the past, or to advantages of a material sort which might accrue from resuming social and trade relations with even an unrepentant and unreformed Germany; and some there be who would apply to the case the Christian rule of forgiveness. For, say they, does not the German Nation, too, think that it is fighting for the right, and that its enemies—especially the British and now also the Americans—are altogether abominably selfish and "materialistic"? And who appeals to God more frequently and confidently than the head ruffian of the German people?

To this the reply is, that even if it were true of every individual in all the Empire of Germany, it could not in the slightest degree save the moral issue. Such moral judgment is equally true of the Thugs and worshippers of Kali in India, and of the head hunters of Borneo and Formosa. On the contrary, the most deadly immorality of the German Nation, Government and people, today is still their theory of morality. Their theory is that what is conceived of as good for the interests of Germany to plan and to do is morally right. This has been taught in the schools and universities and from the pulpits of Germany for the entire generation of living men. The theory itself is devilishly immoral. For, the very fundamental conception of morality is that of a law, or an ideal, or—if you personally like—a righteous God, a Some Power or Some One, supreme over all individual and national selfish plans and interests. It is not—or He is not—the organ or servant of individuals or nations, and responsible to human wishes to give the rules of conduct of themselves; but, rather, is It, or He, the rightful master

ter of individuals and nations, and they are responsible to, and answerable to, It or Him.

Translated into the language of religion, and expressed in terms similar to those attributed to Lincoln, the difference spiritually is as wide as from earth to heaven, between being sure that "God is on your side," and being in earnest to make sure that "you are on God's side." And this, the world of civilized men, under the inspiration of its great moral teachers, Confucius, Sakya-Muni, Jesus and His Apostles, has come to believe, in spite of German propaganda, and, alas! of not a few misled teachers of morality in the courts and schools of the Entente Allies.

The feelings of an outraged world against an outrageous Germany, as set forth in deeds and fortified by theory, ought to continue undiminished to the end of time. Without faith in the eternal principles of righteousness no one can guarantee that it will be so; but we may be somewhat confident in the belief that these feelings will continue essentially the same for a very considerable time.

But the various forms of reaction by way of changes of attitude toward the German Nation which are destined to continue and probably grow stronger before the war ends, and whenever and however it ends, are becoming more marked and threatening to Germany's post-bellum reputation with every passing month, and we might almost say, with every passing day.

Germany has lost immeasurably, and I believe irreversibly, among scholars and academic circles, its reputation for education and for science and philosophy. It has been discovered that in the higher realms of science, where imagination combined with superior reasoning powers and freedom from all sinister motives, control results, modern Germany has been inferior to Great Britain and France, and little or not at all superior to us; and that in the applied sciences of physics and chemistry, as devoted to the Government's plans for all-conquering policy, its supremacy has been simply due to the fact that the Government commandeered these forces to such ends in its own behalf. Since the British, French and American men of science got going in these directions they have already shown that they can equal and even outclass the Germans. When the war is over our young men will no longer flock to Germany for advanced education; nor will German books hold the same place in our graduate and professional schools; nor will the people outside, as well as within academic circles, puzzle over the vague platitudes of Eucken and other modern German writers on philosophy, as they did before the war.

American scholars can scarcely be expected to maintain their pristine deference and respect for the freedom from prejudice and historical accuracy of Harnack and the other signers of a Government-ordered manifesto issued in denial of the German atrocities in Belgium. American Assyriologists and other students of the archaeology of the Near East are organizing for independence of a German-ruled Turkey in respect of permissions to excavate and make other researches in Mesopotamia and Syria and Armenia when our Government—however tardily—gets ready to do its duty to assist the other Allies to bring this rule to an end. There are plain signs, too, that we are going to forbid all teaching in Germany, and must limit and carefully supervise the teaching of German, as well as regulate the teaching of anything by un-American Germans, in both the private and public schools of the country. The propaganda of German ideas and ideals is to be in the future more difficult, if not sternly repressed. Yes, the prestige of Germany in science, philosophy, and scholarship is already doomed to a long period of decline, if not to the fate of extinction.

The same thing is true in scarcely less degree of modern German literature and art. And here the attitude

Close Up View Of Gen. Pershing At His Work

"When this war is over and the defeated Hun has retreated to his last fastness I shall be able to correct my notes and fill in the names and dates purposely left blank to comply with the laws of the service. Until then I implore you to call it anything but a diary, for we are forbidden to keep such a thing. You may do what you like with these pencil marks otherwise."

This is the answer sent back to the writer, who had asked his old friend Lieut. Blank of Pershing's Corps of Interpreters for permission to compile certain notes of his which had passed the censor in the form of the running story that follows.

In almost his earliest letter he had explained his being in this branch of the service.

"Long before the draft," he wrote, "and wishing to volunteer where I might best be of use, I went to Washington to pass examinations for the Intelligence department. Three languages are required: English, French and German or Italian. I possessed in a colloquial way all the four. Having passed the exams successfully I returned to my home to wait for an appointment.

Waited Long For Assignment
"Days went by, then weeks, then months. Under the minute of tremendous undertaking like a draft my small affair had been submerged. When I had well nigh forgotten all about it I received my commission and a telegram from the War Department giving me three days to get ready and ordering me to a certain port to take passage on a transport, my ultimate destination being Gen. Pershing's headquarters in France. Early in September of the year just past I came to a port in France."

Some of the Lieutenant's notes follow:

September—On board are two other men holding rank like myself and attached to the Intelligence. The others in khaki are the best type of youth of our country, many of them country bred, ranging in age from mere lads to men nearing 30, all of them courageous, adventurous, high spirited, light hearted, cool headed. A few were shrewd observers of the times and men, and with our keen national sense of humor. An uneventful voyage and a quiet landing at a port in France.

September—One day in a rest camp, curiously observed by the French nurses and orderlies and wounded soldiers. From there ordered to proceed to B—, where I was met by a laconic order signed by Pershing, Chief of Staff, James S. Harbord. Strange that one should pass through a city teeming with historical and archaeological interests without a glance at them! One's whole mind is centered on the war.

Never Saw General At All
September—If I expected to report to Gen. Pershing in person on arriving at headquarters I was undeceived by fellow officers of the corps who rode on the train with me. One of them explained that Gen. Pershing was at the moment in Lorraine and another remarked that he had been at his duties for a year and yet he had never seen the American commander face to face.

Then followed a somewhat alarming exposition of the busy days of the Intelligence. Thousands of officers of all grades in the service do not understand or speak French. Officers of the medical staff too often lack the essential so that interpreters are required in all transactions with French officers and civilians, railroad officials and, in a word, all the French world. There are, besides, translations to make of countless documents from French, German and Italian into English and the opposite; translations into various tongues of contracts, orders, civil, military, official, of every description.

Merely to read these papers and translate their meaning orally, as well as to carry on numerous interpretative interviews, I was informed, was only part of our job, a task that was always beginning and never finished.

October—Cordially received by Gen. Pershing's staff. I was informed that by good fortune I should have a billet but could take up quarters in a small hotel.

At reveille reported for duty at headquarters. Detailed to Major W— of an outraged world against an outrageous Germany is based on no less solid grounds. For the literature of modern Prussia, especially entitled to only scanty respect. In proof of this, let any one with a fair but critical spirit glance over the twenty elegant volumes of "The German Classics," published a few years ago under imperial auspices as much the most respectable and delicate species of propaganda, and mark the truly pitiable decline in quality after the first seven or eight volumes are passed, and modern, materialistic, and sensualized Germany, under the influence of Prussia, has come more fully into its own. Let no one fear that we, and the larger world's lovers of great literature, shall ever cease to read and admire the famous poets, dramatists, novelists, essayists, and philosophers, who, in the glorious past of a not yet degenerate people, bore the German name. And in fact, we have no need to surrender Kant, who was of Scotch descent; nor Beethoven, whose family origin was in Louvain and who bore a Dutch name; nor Goethe, who despised the Prussians as barbarians and predicted that, given civilization, they would become outrageous, as material to weave a halo about the heads of Kaiser Wilhelm, von Hindenburg, and Count Reventlow and von Tirpitz. But the literature which Kultur of the Prussian type has produced does not hold up very well in the presence of the culture of France and Great Britain. Even America need not be greatly ashamed in its presence.

Surely the Germans have not commended themselves to the world of art so far as their love of the finest architecture is concerned. The artistic world will not, can not, and ought not quickly pardon them for their senseless and blind outrages of the world's aesthetic and moral sensibilities along this line. And in connection with these outrages, the arts of sculpture and pictorial representation have been deeply involved. Germany will have to restore and build anew a rare lot of churches and public buildings, will have to carve and paint diligently and with a taste of which it has never made even the beginning of an exhibition, in order to get the pardon of an outraged world for the destruction it has wrought.

A yet more trying feature of the whole way of manifesting its feeling toward the German Nation is this: It will require time and the patience and meekness which are not exactly Prussian to re-establish satisfactory social relations between the nation of Germany and the rest of mankind. The great majority of the German and Austrian peoples that have settled in good faith among us, and have become, or are ready to become, a real part of us, we shall treat in the future, even more than we have in the past, on terms of friendliness and perfect social equality. Others we shall dismiss from the prisons where they have been "interned for the period of the war," and quite cheerfully, as soon as transportation can be provided, return to the Fatherland, and let them fulfill their destiny in that, to them, more congenial clime. But the attitude of bonhomie will not return all at once to greet the German traveler or sojourner among the Entente Allies; and even their diplomats, with whatever formal politeness they are received in official circles, can scarcely expect that the

and journey in his company to a small city to the south of A—, where a rest camp and hospital preparations were making. Our purpose was to meet the Mayor and City Councilors in a discussion of means for installing a chlorination plant for purifying the water.

October—I have had my first view of the wounded being taken in ambulances to base hospitals. I appreciate for the first time that the dull, continuous roar I hear is not the grumbling of the elements, as it very well might be under the leaden and threatening sky, but the roar of distant big guns.

Three Soldiers Full Of Life
I see for the first time two soldiers coming out of the trenches on a relief. They are French, bluish in complexion, covered with dust or caked mud, or tied about with rags or wisps of straw. They march with a dog tired air and seem almost too tired to be alive, except for their eyes. These have a far away look, seeming not to see what is in front of them, but glinting like metal when a ray of the sun strikes it. No, these soldiers are not lifeless!

October—I am assigned to an office of the chief of the medical staff of the American Expeditionary Force. For a time my work will be to go about with him interviewing civil officials on points of sanitation. My comrade, who has never spoken to Gen. Pershing, has a more interesting service. He goes to nearby villages to purchase straw, potatoes, vegetables, meats and arrange for the billeting of troops.

November—Supplementary order from the chief calls for my presence at "big headquarters" from 1 to 5 daily.

November—Gen. Petain pays a visit to Gen. Pershing. Active preparations were made for the reception of a visitor of rank, but we do not know whether he is of the military or civilian class. Gen. Pershing, they tell me, never neglects a circumstance which may manifest appreciation of the dignity of his country, and while he is simple in his own manners he knows well how to put up the necessary "front."

In company with the staff I ride to the place, bordered by plane trees, now leafless, where we line up to await the arrival of the visitor. The word passes that he is Petain. It is followed by his appearance at the farther end of the place.

As he rides under an archway of twined French and American flags with an escort great in number, perfectly groomed and mounted, Gen. Pershing rides in from the other side attended by a half dozen of his immediate military family. The two Generals meet midway and salute each other ceremoniously. The French band plays "The Star Spangled Banner" and the American band follows with the "Marseillaise." The citizens, mostly collected from adjoining villages, shout and wave their handkerchiefs. Then the Generals ride off to headquarters and we follow.

November—Every American General has his own personal interpreter attached to his staff. Once when Gen. Pershing's man fell ill it seemed that I should replace him and for a short time I did part of his work. Then I saw Gen. Pershing frequently. As far as it was possible his workroom has been made to resemble an American office. A flat topped desk, a cabinet or two for papers, a long table covered with maps, another holding specimens of grains, vegetables (dried), coffee, &c., maps on the wall—it is possible to picture it as being without a conventional army air.

Nevertheless there was a military discipline of the strictest. Gen. Pershing preserves wherever he is a firm if gentle discipline. His glance is pleasant but penetrating; his manner is pleasant but cold. In conversation he uses only as many words as are necessary. I cannot say that I ever had a conversation with him; he gave me instructions and I bowed my head. That was all.

Works Harder Than Staff

Gen. Pershing works harder than any member of his staff. He familiarizes himself with detail in a surprising degree, so much so that if a subaltern making a report stumbles the general in chief is able to correct

him. It is as though he was not after information so much as confirmation when he listens to a report. This holds good in matters of topography, commissariat, troops, everything.

The impression he gives is that things are safe in his hands. The men trust him but don't idolize him. There is no Napoleonic magnetism in this American, but something better, more modern and more enduring. He earns confidence and does not compel it.

My function while under his eye was to stand as a buffer between him and visitors. In his stead I received important Americans, important officers of the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A., also French officers and civilians of rank. It was my business to judge whether any of these was entitled to a few minutes of the over-occupied commanding General's time. This kept me busy from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.

December—Toward Christmas I began to see our American soldiers going by the thousand up for their final training and at length entering the trenches. Gay, courageous, redhot for the fray, they constituted a genuine reinforcement. Before they began passing through I had seen as many French and English wounded. I never saw a man of either nation so badly hurt that he would not assert, sometimes in husky whisper, all the voice left to him, his perfect confidence that the German armies would be overthrown.

I talked with many German prisoners. The privates to a man are glad to get out of the fighting; they say they expect to be well treated and fed as prisoners. With the officers it is different. I spoke to one today; sullen was he, and surly, looking revenge he was powerless to act. He accepts every bit of kindness as his right. The German arrogance begins where one would naturally look for it, at the top.

How Christmas Was Spent
Christmas—Spent the day before Noel in the vicinity of a sector held by our own fellows. I met a good many of them in the Y. M. C. A. huts. Some of these boys have already received Christmas gifts and letters from home—comfort kits, sweaters, socks, candy, a victrola. They are a happy lot, feeling the interest of their countrymen deeply and bound to be worth it. They like the French and the French like them. As one New Yorker said to me: "It's great sport being an American boy in France; he can have most anything he wants."

January—After the holiday season I am ordered on a tour to the west and north of T—. I spend nearly every night near the lines with American soldiers in the Y. M. C. A. huts looking at moving pictures. The Y. M. C. A. are doing a wonderful work in general and the movies is not the least part of it. But they overlook the comedy film. The pictures to be seen are those which evoke honest laughter. A good funny film is worth ten dozen that tell sad stories of death and unrequited love.

Americans Wholly In It
March—The big drive so long threatened is on. Our Americans are in it and more are going. They are going in all the time to replace dead French and wounded Britishers. I met an ambulance full of Americans when I had seen at T—. All were wounded, some of them seriously. One boy whispered to me—his voice was gone: "If the Kaiser hopes to tick the good old U. S. A. he's a nut!"

Nothing has happened to me that hasn't happened to thousands of others; my own adventures are not worth this note keeping. At headquarters we are busy all the time, busy when he's here (I mean the general), busier when he is away. There is no gossip; we know very little more of what they are thinking at home than we do of what they are thinking at Berlin. What we are sure of is ultimate success, and we derive our confidence from Gen. Pershing. His very simplicity of expression and bearing confirms it in us. His words are few, pointed but polite, his manner is perfectly calm and firm. A lesser man would have sunk beneath half of his burdens; he could carry more than he has to—in fact, we think he is the right man on the job.

memory of Count Bernstorff will have been obliterated.

Nor is it likely that American women, even those conspicuously ambitious to share some foreign title, will be quite so eager to trap a German or Austrian Baron; or that those who are governed by affection in such matters will be quite so likely to be entrapped by a German or Austrian Baron. On the contrary, it is altogether likely that marital and friendly ties will be more frequently contracted and will hold more firm and warm between members of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. Nor is it at all beyond the limits of possibility, or so far as I can see—desirability, that some of our boys will return from the war bringing the choicest of trophies in the shape of French wives with them; or will stop in France to become founders of loyal French families. However this may be, it is certain to be extremely difficult for an outraged world to resume cordial and intimate relations of the social sort with the unrepentant products of the outrageous Kultur now espoused and practiced by a Prussianized Germany.

These considerations, even if they could be convinced of their reality, would probably not greatly affect the judgment or the conduct of the military party, the Junkers, the manufacturers of munitions or the Hamburg and Bremen merchants and ship owners. The character of their interests, and the high and firm confidence which they have in the excellent superiority of the German Nation over all other peoples, would not be notably disturbed by what those other peoples might think of

(Continued on Page 14)

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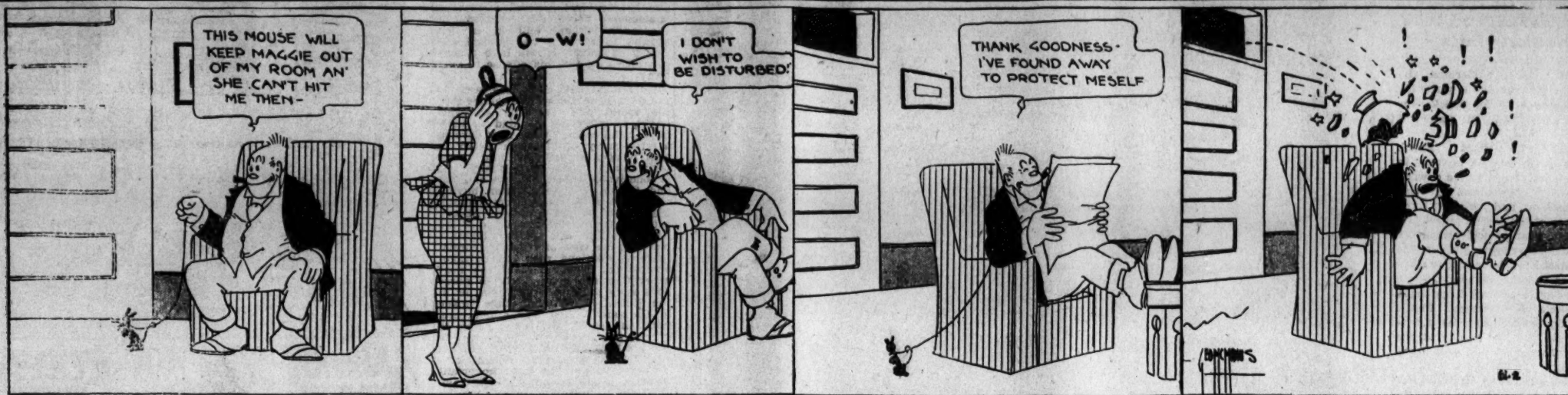
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A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Hints For Midsummer Garb

Hats Of Light And Airy Materials—Calico Dresses For
Warm Weather—Summer Silks In Gingham Patterns

New York, May 12.—Smart and beautiful things are appearing in the shops now as a sort of forecast of the things we shall wear in mid-summer. And they certainly have about them enough of charm to make us positively long for warm weather. We have the opportunity now to make a careful choice; and now, certainly, is the time to do it. First—always a forerunner of any season or semi-season—are the hats—big, floppy, picturesque, sunshade

hats, made of the lightest and airiest of materials. Lace, the newest of chosen fabrics, is being largely employed in the making of these wide-brimmed hats. One lace hat that might serve as a pattern for many was made with a drooping brim of black chantilly all-over lace, showing scarcely a trace of support, so filmy was its texture. About its edge ran the narrowest of black satin cords, and its crown, of the high and crushable variety, was also made of

black satin. There really wasn't any trimming to speak of, but the crown ended in a faced end of its own material that stuck out in a dashing way a little to the right side of the back.

Then there are the hats, transparent all but their crowns, which are made of fascinating combinations of flowers. These have the most summery appearance, for so well are they done that one seems to see the roses springing from their mother bush or the violets growing on the mossy bank. A hat with a violet crown had a brim of flat purple grosgrain ribbon laid over its foundation of straw. The ribbon was folded in a simple enough way, yet with the true touch of an artist about it, and the hat made one dream of garden parties and all sorts of old-fashioned romantic things.

One midsummer hat was made entirely of dark blue maline, artistically folded over the extremely wide brim. Its weight was no more than the proverbial feather, as it was transparent in every particular, even the crown being so constructed as to allow the hair to show through. And what could be more in keeping with a blistering day than this creation? It was the very spirit of coolness and freshness, yet with simplicity ever present.

Another new hat, with a brim of orchid Georgette, had a crown of twisted and crushed soft ribbons, seemingly of every imaginable pastel shade. A breath of flowers and Summer fragrance was contained in that light and airy head covering, though no sign of a flower was anywhere to be seen.

Calico dresses are the very last word for Summer, and these, too, have their important reasons for existing. You see, gingham has soared outrageously in price and so, as in years gone by, women have turned to calico. And just by way of showing how cheerful they can be about a dire necessity, they have made those calico gowns so truly beautiful that they are the smartest of all new Summer creations. The dotted ones show a decided supremacy, for polka dots, in whatever class of material they may appear, are always picturesque and satisfactory to wear. There are black ones on white grounds, and white ones on navy blue grounds, and there are all sorts of variations on this theme, as well as other patterns of plaids and tiny scattered figures.

The calico dresses are displaying a decided tendency to show the fichu as a right and proper part of their construction, but it is no drooping, demure, and old ladyish fichu. It has the most youthful appearance, made of crisp white organdy, cut on a circular pattern, so that it stands high behind the collar, rolls and gracefully disappears into the belt.

more often than not it adds to its freshness by having an additional frill applied all about the edge. There are turn-back flare cuffs to match, showing their frills crisply pulled out on the edges from the regularity of their pleats.

One dark-blue calico frock, with tiny white figures scattered over its surface, was draped as to its bodice section to show a stiff—and also draped—white pique waistcoat, appearing from somewhere under the arms and folding into a draped high girdle over the simply gathered skirt. Still another had a wide and folded fichu-like collar, made of white pique.

Summer silks in gingham patterns are vying with the real ginghams for first place as morning frocks. They have in their favor the fact that they are more simple to launder, and then there is no denying the fact that silk is the coolest of all materials. A style set by the smartly dressed women at Palm Beach during the season there is being repeated here. That is to use white pique in wide bands as trimming for Summer silk dresses. It is most effective when the silk is black and white, the chalky whiteness of the pique standing out in an interesting contrast to the silk.

Short sleeves are appearing on these gowns. The Parisian models set the example, which is being followed more or less tentatively and wonderingly until the American woman shall demonstrate just what is her wish in this regard. For coolness and Summer comfort the short sleeve has no rival, and for the slim contour of a beautiful arm it is surely the sleeve de luxe. However, the cause of its general popularity remains to be discovered.

Sashes with wide butterfly bows are another feature of the mid-summer gowns. They take their place beside the fichu as a Victorian revival of great charm, and style is adapted in a less frilly manner for gowns designed for daytime wear.

Enough Spring days have passed by now for the styles to have become established. At the smart hotels and on the street at tea hour one has an excellent opportunity to observe what points among the fashions put forward in the early days of Spring have been generally accepted. Here are accepted fashion points that are distinctly new:

Hats have high crowns, though most of them are soft and crushable, at least in appearance.

Little trimming is the rule for hats, often the so-called trimming being a part of the hat, as when tiny flowers are sewed close together to form a brim or crown.

Red hats dot the landscape more and more conspicuously. They are

particularly smart when worn with dressers or suits of navy blue serge.

Hindu turbans are conspicuously popular, the newest of them being made of twisted bands of contrasting colors of Georgette, crepe.

A veil is often the sole trimming for a Milan or hand-sewed hat. In this case the veil streams loosely from the hat brim and floats carelessly from the brim.

Fur makes the most favored of all Spring wraps, and it varies from narrow animal scarf to the most elaborate of fur coats made up from two different kinds of skins. The Summer furs are sable, squirrel, mole, ermine, and kolinsky.

Capes, capes, capes in every possible shape and size are seen floating in the wind. They are graceful descendants of the bulky topcoat. A very new cape seen last week reached only to the waistline. It was cut very circular and was made of an outside layer of deep plum satin—almost black in tone—and a lining of light wistaria satin. It was worn over a blue serge frock, with a drooping picture hat of black satin.

The suits among the various varieties of women war workers lean mostly to those of heavy tweed in light and cheerful colorings. They are extremely good-looking when worn with low sport oxfords and untrimmed blocked hats of stiff straw.

Satin dresses and some satin suits are appearing furiously. They are still a trifle sketchy in weight for the prevailing weather, but they promise to be far more popular as time goes on. Just now, worn with the fur coats, they are most attractive and decidedly the newest thing to be seen.

Several hats were seen made all of embroidered satin, and the embroidery was done in a shade of silk floss to match the foundation silk. Straight, chemise frocks of serge are the thing. Many of them are lavishly embroidered; others are made perfectly plain with but a row of buttons down the back to take away from the trim severity.

Wide pleats that hang in a straight line from shoulder to the hem of the garment are a feature of some of the new serge dresses. Sleeves, these days, have no cuffs to fit the wrists. Instead, they are left wide open at the hands, with wide or flaring bands for a finish. They have more of a kimono look than anything else, and they help to add a widened line to a silhouette that grows, sometimes, monotonously thin.

Many of the serge street frocks have groups of pleats, either accordion or narrow knife pleats, inserted in sections in their skirts. The remaining intervals are apt to have loose, swinging panels to cover their plainness.

Foulard in interesting designs is much used along with serge, and the combination makes a very interesting gown, even more so than one made wholly of foulard. The use of the plain surface material gives a gentle relief to the continuousness of the pattern.

The vogue for the use of real lace has led to some lovely uses of lace with street and afternoon gowns. Little inserted vests of creamy lace peep out of otherwise sombre necklines, and tightly fitting cuffs are livened by a touch of this lace.

Fringe grows daily more popular. It is used on gowns, on capes, and on hats, and even on blouses.

Chenille fringe in two tiers on a skirt of a figured silk frock makes a most arresting combination.

High, draped girdles are good. They are seen on street frocks and on Elton jacket suits.

The Spring shoe is the pointed kid oxford. It gives the foot that much-to-be-desired slim line and at the same time is held snugly in place by its tied lacing. This is more than could be said of the pumps of old. These new shoes have as a rule, French heels.

Beaded bags are the smart things to carry in one's hand when shopping. Their bright and glowing colors help materially to enliven a plain, dark gown.

Colored blouses peep out from beneath the coats of tailored suits, demonstrating the fact that color has

superseded white in these suits, at least for the time being.

For afternoon dresses, printed silks and printed chiffons have the upper hand. They are most popular for wear at informal dances.

Draped gowns with no trimming whatever are really smart.

The bolero jacket has been adapted and used on some of the new Spring gowns.

Many interesting little white yokes and tiny inserted white frilly waistcoats are appearing in place of the white collars so long popular.

A few sleeveless jackets of velvet worn with pleated plaid skirts have appeared on the street during the last few warm days.

ACQUITS ITALIAN MARQUIS

Roman Court Quashes Charges Of
Disloyalty Against Monteforte

Rome, May 10.—Marquis Giovanni Monteforte, a Neapolitan nobleman, accused of having given utterance to anti-war and anti-ally phrases in the Hunt Club here, of which the King

is Honorary President, and Prince Colonna, Mayor of Rome, Acting President, has just been acquitted.

According to the accusation, Monteforte, while dining in the club rooms at the end of March with Count Marcell, a Deputy; Marquis Cappelli, President of the International Institute of Agriculture, and Marquis Soragna, who is in the Italian diplomatic service, said:

"I trust that the Germans will break through and thus we shall have peace, and I shall be able to settle in Germany, which is a more civilized country than ours."

Marcell testified that he protested, urging Monteforte to go to Germany immediately, but that the dispute was hushed by other members. The affair was communicated to the police, who arrested Monteforte.

At the trial Marcell confirmed the accusation in all its details; but other members of the club, from which Monteforte had resigned, said that evidently the Marquis had been misunderstood. They testified to his patriotism, saying that he had lived in France for many years and had lost several members of his family in the war.

The Crown Prosecutor demanded six months' imprisonment and a fine of 500 lire for Monteforte, but the court cleared him of the accusation.

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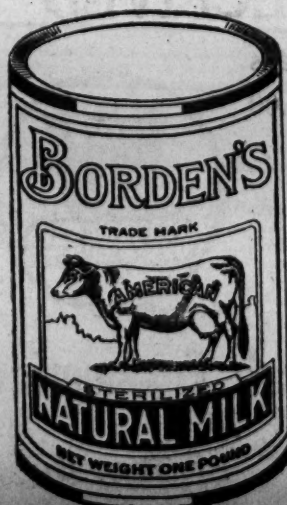
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RENE FONCK DOWNS 6 GERMANS IN A DAY

He Vanquishes The First Two In
Ten Seconds And Gets A Third
Five Minutes Later

Paris, May 10.—Six German airplanes were brought down yesterday by Sub-Lieutenant Rene Fonck, the War Office announces. The statement follows:

"Yesterday Lieutenant Fonck brought down six German biplanes in the course of two patrols. He downed the first two in ten seconds, the third five minutes later, and the other three in the course of the second patrol."

Lieutenant Fonck's achievement of yesterday has never been equalled. He is the greatest French air battler since the death of Captain Guynemer.

"I am going to revenge Lieutenant Chaput," declared Lieutenant Fonck before taking the air yesterday morning. Chaput, who had accounted for sixteen German machines, was killed last Tuesday.

Lieutenant Fonck had only just left the region of the airdrome when he encountered an enemy squadron. He drove straight at them, opening fire with his machine gun, and shot down two of the Germans in less than ten seconds. He then went after a third machine which was within reach, and sent it crashing to earth five minutes later.

Lieutenant Fonck returned to the airdrome to take on more gasoline and to rest before going out for the second patrol. On this patrol he met another squadron. One two-seater he shot to pieces in the air and two others he saw strike the ground, all within five minutes.

Lieutenant Chaput, who was reported killed yesterday, and whom Fonck declared he would avenge, was a popular aviator. He was a friend of Georges Carpentier, the French heavyweight boxer; the late Captain Guynemer, and also of the American aviators who have been fighting on the French front.

Lieutenant Fonck, who recently took a leading place among the French aces, was credited unofficially nearly a month ago with having shot down thirty-four German machines. He is described as a remarkable cool and daring fighter. Recently he fought two German machines in a squadron of eight, felled one of them and put the other to flight.

A year ago Lieutenant Fonck was unknown as a fighting aviator. He entered the aerial service as pilot of an airplane regulating artillery fire. After more than 500 hours of flight over the line and two victories over German planes which had attempted to interfere with his work he was sent into a squadron of pursuit planes. Eight days later, on May 13, 1917, he became an ace, being cited officially as having destroyed his fifth airplane. He is 25 years of age.

Shanghai Baptist College Notes

Last Monday was the closing feature of the term's work, the Cadet Corps had a drill down. The two companies were formed in a hollow square with the officers arranged inside the square. The men dropped out as they made mistakes in executing commands. Toward the end of the drill catch commands were introduced and it required a level head and a quick wit to execute correctly. Major Webster and Adjutant Bromley watched the contest. At the close the Major congratulated the men on the progress made this term. Corporal Hwang Fu-chiang of 'A' Co. was the last man up. He receives a prize of five dollars.

The 1918-1919 catalogue has been received. The new College seal on the outside is a marked improvement. This year the College adopts the Junior College, Senior College, scheme in use in Government schools. The grade of the Seminary has been raised so that hereafter only Middle school graduates will be received. The Seminary course becomes Group IV. Religious Education Group, in the new catalogue.

Graduating exercises of the Woman's School took place on Wednesday. Three women received their diplomas. Mrs. Huntley presented the diplomas with appropriate remarks. Vice-President Tong delivered the address. Tea was served at the close of the program. These exercises mark the closing of the Woman's School here. Next year the women and children still in the school will go to the Woman's School at Huchow.

Ex-President Li Yuan-hung presented our Seminary alumni with four characters, as an anniversary gift, in recognition of the work of the institution. The thought expressed by the characters is that the work here has been to cleanse and purify hearts and minds.

The usual Commencement-week entertaining has been going on during the week.

Americans Storm No Man's Land With Hand Grenades



ON HAND GRENADE TOUR. COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION, SUPPLIES BUREAU.

A detachment of American soldiers stealing through No Man's Land on a hand grenade expedition. The grenades are carried in the sacks. (Readers of this newspaper who wish a photographic copy of this picture may obtain it by sending ten cents to the Division of Pictures, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C. Enclose this clipping.)

PRINCE SHARED UMBRELLA

American Officer Finds A Democratic Stranger In London Rain

London, April 20.—According to a Young Men's Christian Association bulletin, an American officer attached to the War Department's headquarters here was hurrying down Whitehall in a heavy shower the other day when a young man in civilian clothes asked him: "Won't you share my umbrella with me?" They walked together for several blocks, the young man showing a wide knowledge of military affairs by his brief questions and answers. Moreover, every one they passed seemed to know the young man and bowed to him.

It suddenly occurred to the American that he had told the stranger a good deal about himself, including his name. So he turned to the stranger and inquired: "May I ask who you are?"

The young man answered casually: "Oh, I am the Prince of Wales."

NEW CABINET IN HUNGARY

Wekerle To Press Program For Suffrage Reform Compromise

Budapest, May 10. (via London).—A new Hungarian Cabinet has been formed, with Dr. Alexander Wekerle as Premier and Minister of the Interior. The other Ministers are: Commerce, Joseph Szeprenyi; Agriculture, Count Adalbert Serenyi; Education, Count Johann Zichy; Finance, Count Popowitch; Food, Prince Windischgratz; Defense, Baron Szurmay; Court Affairs, Count Aladar Zichy; Justice, Dr. Gustave Toery; Minister for Croatia, Dr. Karl Unkelhauser, and Social Affairs, Count Paul Teleki.

Premier Wekerle has stated that the Government intends to introduce various small amendments to the suffrage proposals, based on compromises that will make the acceptance of the proposals possible. The amendments provide that every citizen who would not otherwise have the right to vote shall obtain that right if he gives proof of sufficient education to have passed through four classes of the national school and is also master of the Hungarian language, or if he has passed through six classes of the national school.

The Premier added that workmen would have the right to vote. The movement for extension of the suffrage will be carried out forthwith, and the Government will maintain its social and economic program and its plan of army reform.

A Whole World Outraged

(Continued from Page 12)

them in such minor matters. But the case is not the same with regard to what an outraged world proposes as punishment for an outrageous Germany in one other direction. This has to do with permission to resume their economic prosperity, their domestic industries, and their foreign trade. Both their policy of aggressive war and the policy of aggressive peace are pronounced with resolute and really important matter. On the one hand, we are entertained with threats of visits from immense submarines, of the bombardment of our coasts, of the exaction of huge indemnities, and of compulsion to furnish German factories with raw materials and make treaties to take their products on the most favorable terms. In short, we must allow them, from this time on, to dominate on their own terms the world's industries and foreign trade. Rather a tall proposition, this! On the other hand, we are cajoled with promises to relinquish a modicum of the spoils of war, so legitimately and gloriously won by the German Army, provided guarantees are made of the return of their colonies, the restoration of the freedom of the seas, so unrighteously wrested from them, the abrogation of the Monroe Doctrine, and other similar restrictions, equality with the most favored nations in all treaties affecting trade, the retention of their hold on Russia and Turkey, etc., according as their bargaining may be allowed to extend to lesser or greater lengths.

Now, in the face of all this pre-

tension, whether the proposal is to continue the war until the insolence of Great Britain and America is sufficiently humbled, or what is just now much more to be feared—their desire to unburden a war weary world becomes supreme, certain facts stand very firm and bulk very large. It was the British fleet which, more than any other influence, brought to the world the freedom of the seas and its system of open ports. It was the German submarine policy and ruthless practice which has temporarily destroyed this freedom of the seas. The British fleet, powerfully reinforced by the French and the greatly enlarged American and Japanese fleets, is going to have the say as to when German ships, both warships and merchant marine, shall again enjoy the freedom of the seas, and on what terms they shall be reinstated in its enjoyment. This means that the Entente Allies will dictate to Germany and Austria the time and the terms of their resumption of foreign trade to the Westward Ho!

Another important fact concerns the supply of raw materials for certain of the most important lines of manufacture and industry. These materials are largely, and some of them almost completely, in the control of the Entente Allies. Here, too, it is likely to depend on the will of the owners, how much of and on what terms, German and Austrian manufacturers and traders shall have these materials. Still another important fact is this: Perhaps especially the United States, but to a considerable extent all the Entente Allies, are fast rendering themselves independent of Germany for those things for which they formerly found it necessary or convenient to go to Germany. As for us, we need not be dependent on any foreign nation for any of the necessities, or for most of the comforts and luxuries, of civilized living. But for this very reason we ought to become not only more efficient, but also more just and more generous in our commercial relations with foreign nations. We may be perfectly sure, however, that neither justice nor generosity will be appreciated by an unreformed Germany.

Now, doubtless, Germany will continue to bully and wheedle the Russia it has ruined and is rapidly taking possession of, and all the weak and silly peoples of the East, both near and far, as long as Germany remains what Germany now is. And we can

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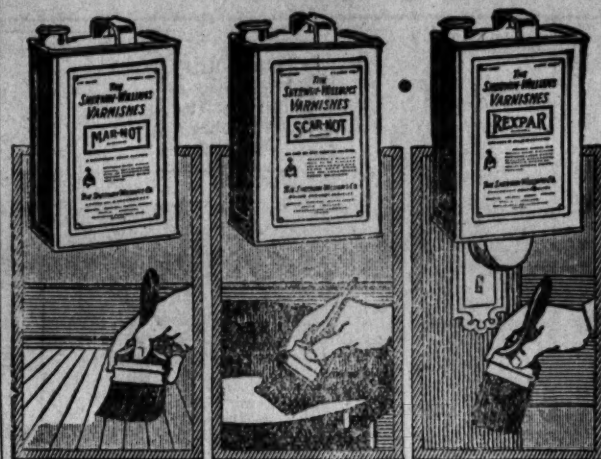
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all with our enemies? Shall we not for the time being, to greater or less extent, "boycott" Germany? Even before the beginning of the war the trademark "made in Germany" had lost much of its pristine glamor for those who knew the reality of things. The old-time German thoroughness and honesty had suffered a grievous abatement. There are hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, in this country to whom it has become distinctly offensive. It will take a considerable time for this offense to pass away.

Meantime (silly as it may seem to the economist who will not admit that the moral and aesthetic emotions ought to influence mankind in their buying and selling) there may develop a large party of Americans ready to sign pledges to have nothing to do with things "made in Germany." It is conceivable that the people of India and Ceylon may revolt from buying their idols in the future from the arch desecrators of sacred places. At any rate, the feelings of the people of the Entente Allies will not be altogether placid in the view of resuming cordial business relations with this outrageous nation. Our babies of the next generation are more likely to nurse dolls made in Japan, or China, or in the United States, than dolls "made in Germany." And who would care, with the spirit which is going to prevail in America after the war, to eat his breakfast off a plate bearing this appetite-destroying trademark? There remains the most important measure of all belonging to this class. We shall probably make treaties favoring trade with our allies and with those who have remained really neutral, and in some respects distinctly unfavorable to resuming trade on equal terms with Germany. Distinct movements in this direction are already afoot in France, Great Britain, and Japan and China. It is altogether likely that they will prevail more and more, as the war goes on, in this country also. And if the seamen of the other Allies adopt the resolutions already passed by the British Seamen's League, they will refuse to handle ships in any way concerned in trade with the nation which has so ruthlessly murdered so many of the members of their craft.

In considering these reactions of an outraged world against an outrageous Germany, the points of view of fact have been pretty closely adhered to. Doubtless different persons will differ somewhat widely from us when they assume the points of view of expediency or morality. And, as has already been said, there are persons, who can scarcely with justice be called definitely pro-German, who will hold that to indulge in these reactions after the war is over would be inexpedient and immoral. But let such bear in mind the nature of the German Government and the nature of the German people as at present governed. Then they may come to the conclusion that it is altogether best for the world and for the German people themselves that a world so outraged by a war so outrageously initiated and conducted should inflict grievous punishment on the guilty. At least, this is the contention of the writer of this article; and he bases it on grounds of morality and religion.

Shall we not also make some more definite arrangement for the immediate and near future to trade chiefly with our friends and little or none at



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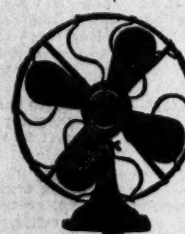
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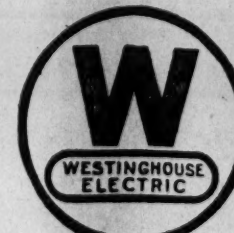
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EARL READING WARNS AGAINST FALSE HOPES

Undue Elation Over Victory Or
Depression From Defeat De-
cried By Ambassador

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH RULE

Like American Democracy, It is
Founded On Justice, He Tells
Press Club

Washington, May 11.—In a speech at the National Press Club tonight, Earl Reading, British Ambassador and High Commissioner, paid a tribute to the efforts of the United States in the war, particularly toward overcoming the submarine menace and in sending troops "rapidly and in increasing numbers" to take their part with the Allies in the great battles.

Lord Reading was introduced by William H. Taft, ex-President of the United States, who made a spirited speech in which he said that he "was sick and tired of hearing people in this country criticize Great Britain." Mr. Taft called for an army of 5,000,000 men and advocated giving the President authority to raise as many more as were needed.

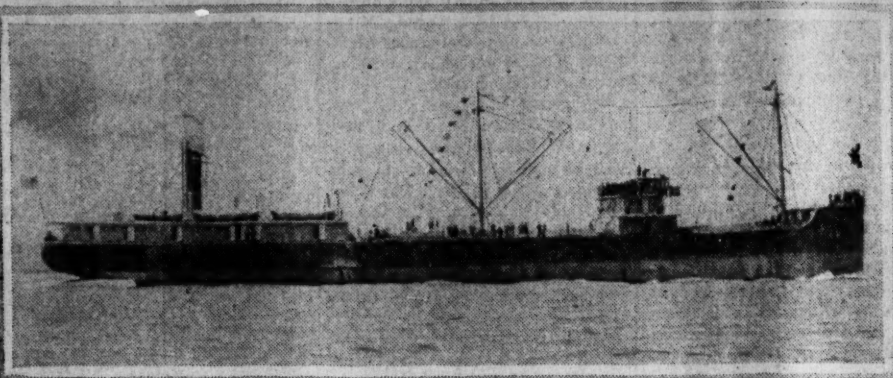
Earl Reading said in part: "In these times attention is arrested more by what men do than by what they say, except for the inspired utterances and declarations of the great leaders of thought and policy. Men turn to the realities and look to the deeds which are chronicled daily in your newspapers and present a mirror of the catynism through which we are living.

"Powerful as is at all times the influence of the press, it is vastly more powerful and fraught with deeper responsibility now, when the vast concourse of the peoples of the world are so vitally interested in the events in Europe. The public obtains its information from your newspapers, which were never so anxiously awaited as at the present day. Elation or depression may follow upon the news, emotions are roused, and the heart beats faster as the marvelous deeds of heroism are recounted in your columns.

"But to give this news is only one of the functions of the press. One of its chief duties is to stimulate patriotism and loyalty and devotion to the cause, to preserve that spirit which never doubts the ultimate victory, but never neglects preparation to secure it. When everything does not succeed according to expectation, there is a tendency in human nature to look into every nook and cranny, seeking to discover mistakes and disappointments that so often accompany the initiation of such a vast undertaking as war on the present scale.

Mistakes And Their Value
"The only value of the discovery of a mistake, as you have found here, is to root out the evil and set to work

'Trial Trip Of Concrete Ship 'Faith' A Success



The Faith, an experiment in moulding vessels of concrete, is shown here on her recent trial trip in San Francisco Bay. The result of the test surprised even the builders

of the vessel. She averaged more than eleven knots exceeding her speed requirements by more than 10 percent. All Pacific Coast records were smashed in installing the

Faith's engines, the job being completed in forty-four days. On her first regular trip she weathered an \$5-mile gale.

with all energy to remedy the error with the greatest rapidity. In looking around, let us never forget the great and inspired achievements attained in faces of difficulties that appear to baffle human endeavor. To you who are so familiar with all that has happened in your country, I will not dwell tonight upon the splendid services rendered to the Allied cause by the United States of America, at a moment when the American Navy is contributing so largely to defeating the submarine attacks upon the world's shipping, and at a moment when reinforcements of your troops are being transported rapidly and in increasing numbers to take their part with the Allies in the great battles— notwithstanding all the boastings of Germany. America at the moment of call from the Allies responded swiftly and unhesitatingly with troops to the utmost of the shipping capacity, to be used as deemed best for the furtherance of the common cause, with the unselfish object of assisting to the best of her ability in the emergency.

"As time has passed and the vision has become clearer, it is apparent that this titanic conflict is one in which you must inevitably have borne your part, for the struggle is between two systems of Government—the one where the individual exists for the greater glorification of the State or dynasty, which uses him merely as a pawn and makes him act in defiance of all moral and ethical rules; that should govern human beings; the other where the State exists for the protection of the weak and oppressed, and the safeguarding of the rights and liberties of individuals, and is based upon those principles of morality which are the only safe guides for human conduct.

"The first is best illustrated by the words of Nietzsche: 'Life is in its essence injury, the overpowering of whatever is foreign to us and weaker

than ourselves, suppression, hardness, the forcing upon others of our own forms, incorporation of others, or at the very least and mildest, their exploitation.' The other is based, in the language of Burke, upon keeping the sovereign authority of the country as the sanctuary of liberty. Under the latter system two great commonwealths have been evolved as steps in the development of the human race upon this earth, the one sprung from the loins of the other, and with all the virility and enthusiasm of its young manhood now fighting alongside of the elder, to indicate those ideals to which both the British Empire and the American Republic are dedicated.

Great Commonwealths As One

"There is no essential difference, either of purpose or of principles, between these two great commonwealths. You are a great democracy based upon the principles of justice and liberty, and this is equally true of the British Empire. Were it otherwise it would crumble and die, as have other great empires that preceded it.

"We learned our lesson in the past, and today, wherever the Union Jack flies, it stands for justice and liberty. I would I had time tonight to examine each stone in the mighty fabric tested by your standards. I do not dwell upon the support of the great self-governing dominions like Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand; these are bound by ties which, though light as gossamer threads, are strong as links of the finest steel ever forged. They are bound to the British Empire by no ties save that of affection; their devotion to the old country in this day of sacrifice is being sealed every hour in their blood. Their loyalty springs from a pride of partnership for a common purpose, as close as that which unites your own States. It is fortified by the

conviction that it is in their truest interest and for the benefit of humanity.

"But it is not only the great dominions of the empire that have given such splendid support. India has given proof of her devotion to the empire by her attitude in this time of crisis. To speak only of the last five years, India has assimilated our ideas and awakened politically to western ideals; the efforts made unremittently by Germany both before and since the war to start disaffection in India have met with failure. The measure of that failure may be judged by the devotion with which the native rulers and their followers rallied to the flag, and by the contributions in men and money made for the furtherance of our country's cause. Perhaps the beneficence of British rule has never been better demonstrated than in Egypt and the Sudan, which has been converted into a prosperous and happy country.

"Whatever criticism may be directed against British rule, it will not, I think, be denied that it is administered throughout its far-flung dominions in a spirit of justice to all. This, indeed, is the greatest jewel in its diadem; from it radiates the luster of civil and religious liberty.

"And so together, you Americans, we British, and our heroic French and other Allies, continue on our way determined that our system shall prevail in the end. There is no room in the world for a military despotism which is a constant menace to and is indeed directed against the rest of the world. But let us beware of a false optimism; therein lies grave danger. The issues are immense and the efforts must be proportionate.

"We must look facts steadily in the face, neither be too elated by a

momentary victory nor depressed by a temporary defeat, but keep our attention steadfastly concentrated upon our aim, allowing nothing to deflect us from our purpose, prepared to bring all that may be necessary by way of sacrifice to the altar of our common cause, until the victory of a just and lasting peace has been secured for the benefit of humanity."

DEBT ALARMS AUSTRIANS

Army Accused Of Squandering Money
Despite Empire's Poverty

London, May 10.—Vienna newspapers represent the financial as well as the political situation in Austria as being most desperate, says a Zurich despatch to The Morning Post. The Reichsrat, just before its adjournment, had its attention called almost peremptorily to the empire's finances.

The committee for the control of the national debt reported to the Lower House that not only the large indebtedness of the States to the Austro-Hungarian Bank, but the frequent use made by the administration of the note issuing bank, could but arouse the gravest apprehension from financial and economic viewpoints. The indebtedness to the note bank is now 1,500,000,000 kroner; it was added, and the notes in circulation have increased correspondingly.

The committee complained that, despite warnings from Parliament, the military authorities squandered money recklessly.



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BRAVERY NOT SUFFICIENT

Training, Discipline, And Aptitude At Teamwork The Vital Qualities

With the French Armies, Saturday, May 11.—The Times correspondent yesterday visited a detachment of French tanks which have taken an active part in the operations which led to the retaking of Senecat Wood on April 13.

Properly speaking, the tanks are known in the French Army as artillery of assault. Like the artillery, they are divided into squadrons and batteries. At present they do not form a separate branch of service, and the personnel is recruited from the artillery, infantry, cavalry, and even the navy, but their crews wear a special badge in the form of crossed cannon surmounted by an artillery helmet.

The officers in charge emphasised particularly the great need for thorough advance training in co-operation between tanks and infantry. In this respect every day of the six weeks I have now spent with the French armies confirms me more strongly in a belief which is not without interest to America, namely, that from A to Z this is now a war of specialists.

The enormous advances that have been made in the development of mechanical aids to warfare have had the paradoxical effect of putting a premium on the efficiency of individuals. Only units that have been brought to the highest point of fitness as regards their own training and teamwork combination with other forces or branches of the service can hope to survive the shock of modern war.

If there has been any tendency in America to wonder why our troops required such a lengthy period of preparation, here is an answer whose correctness has been clearly proved by the expenditure of French, British, and German blood. Artillery, infantry, aviation, it is everywhere the same story—success goes not to the bravest or even to the best equipped, but to those whose training and discipline are most complete and whose teamwork and mutual inter-aid is most thorough and effective.

A story told me of the Senecat battle proved this theory to the hilt if further proof were needed. In the sector of attack where tanks and infantry were able to keep in touch, success was rapid and complete. The tanks destroyed machine-gun nests which might have held up the infantry, and the infantry prevented hostile grenadiers and special troops, armed with "anti-tank" bullets of unusual penetrative force from interfering with the advance of the tanks. At other points where the French monsters outdistanced the supporting infantry, they were sooner or later put out of action or compelled to retreat.

The officers spoke enthusiastically of the keenness and quickness to learn of four young officers of the American Army, attached to their unit for instruction.

"Right at the outset they surprised us by their almost instinctive grasp of the mechanical problems involved," said the commander. "In that vitally important respect they hardly needed any teaching. But that they should so soon comprehend the system of maneuvering and co-operation with the infantry was hardly to be expected from men who had not had long previous military training. We are delighted with their progress, and I am certain that America will, before long, give the buchees a startling lesson in the use of assault artillery. In courage and élan, which are perhaps the most needed qualities for an assault artillery commander, your boys are magnificent. They were bitterly disappointed that I was unable to permit them to take part in the Senecat affair, although they had been with us only a few days when it took place."

CALLS NAPOLEON A GERMAN

Prof. Hauser, Anthropologist, Offers Some Novel 'Proofs'

Amsterdam, April 10. (Correspondence of Associated Press).—Having already claimed Shakespeare as a German, the Berlin newspapers have now discovered that Napoleon Bonaparte was also one of them. The claim to Napoleon is put forward on the authority of a Prussian anthropologist, Professor Otto Hauser, who notes among other "proofs" that Napoleon had blue eyes and cinder-colored hair, which are called "characteristics of the German race." Napoleon's patronymic, he adds, was "Gadodinski," taken from the German word "Kadinski," and his mother belonged to the "Gadinski," which is a descendant of Rammstein, an essentially German name.

Starts U. S. Air Mail Service



POSTMASTER PATTON AND LIEUTENANT WEBB

Postmaster Patton, of New York, and Lieutenant Webb, of the U. S. Signal Corps, just before the start of the first flight of the Postal Airplane Service from New York to Washington. Three hundred pounds of letters were carried on the trip.

Peking Day By Day

Political Outrage And A Pardon

In a Mandate published June 17, Feng Yu-hsiang, the Commander of the 16th Mixed Brigade, is reinstated to his rank of Lieutenant-General and the order of his dismissal is at the same time cancelled. During the past two weeks a number of the Military Commanders have telegraphed or written to the Government suggesting that General Feng be restored to his original rank on account of the valuable services he has rendered at the front. His recent victory over the Southerners in conjunction with these requests are the reasons for his reinstatement. There may be other reasons for this action on the part of the Government. According to certain officials General Feng was for a long time a subordinate of the recently murdered Lu Chien-chang and worked in close co-operation with him. Some state that he is a relative of the official who was so brutally done to death. Confirmation of this is lacking, however, but it is quite possible that the Government fears that this general may go off at a tangent again, and the restoration of his rank may have been considered the best method of pacifying him.

Commenting on the above, the Peking Leader writes in the course of an editorial:—Now why this sudden change? For General Feng is no other than the son-in-law of the man whose death is now the sole topic of the hour, and it was at the latter's suggestion that the former declared his "independence" in favor of peace while stationed at Wu-hueh a few months ago. If soldiers at the front must be persuaded by generous promises of monetary rewards to capture Yochow, Changsha, etc., surely it is also feasible to allay the feelings of an outraged man's son-in-law by heaping honors upon him.

Moreover, the echoes of General

Lu's death will not die easily. For a son of the deceased is the commander of the Patrol Guards at Nanking, the stronghold of the peace party. To those who have eyes to see the query may well be: What will the morrow bring?

The Presidential Election

A Japanese report states that in order to settle the present trouble in the country, both the North and the South are regarding Mr. Hsu Shih-chang as the most suitable candidate for the Presidency in the coming Presidential election. The report goes on to say that the different parties are still at variance regarding the candidate for the post of Vice-President. The North likes the election of either President Feng Kuo-chang or Premier Tuan Chih-jui, while the South wishes to see either Mr. Tsen Chun-husan or Lu Yung-ting elected.

A Narrow Escape At Pei-hai

On the second day of the Hunan Relief Fete at Pei-hai (President's Palace in Peking) last week there occurred an accident which almost ended in a sad fatality. Among the passengers on one of the ferry boats was a Chinese lady with small feet. All of a sudden she dropped her handkerchief. Fearing that it might fall into the water, she stooped down to save it. Just then the boat tilted slightly and, losing her balance, she fell into space. An unknown stranger at once seized hold of her diminutive feet, while others hastened to her rescue and thus averted a dangerous accident. Now the greatest humiliation to a lady with bound feet is to have another person touch her feet; hence the correspondent who supplied these details emphasised the fact that it was a total stranger who had the courage to seize hold of her feet. Does this mean that her own relatives or friends would rather see her fall overboard than offend her susceptibilities? Such is the perversity

of "old custom"! At any rate, the incident was not without its good effects, for to those of her sex it was an object lesson of the dangers of unnatural feet.

Tao Kun And Telegrams From The Southwest

General Tao Kun wired to President June 18 from Tientsin saying that he understands that the Southwest has recently despatched several telegrams to the Government. As he is not fully aware whether these telegrams have anything to do with the peace movement he wishes the Chief Executive to let him know all. In reply the President told him that he would soon send a delegate to see him in person at Tientsin.

An Extraordinary Conference

With a view to arrive at a definite solution of the south and southwest situation, and to improve the general situation arrangements have been made for calling an extraordinary conference at the Presidential Residence. General Lung Chikwang, Chang Hwai-chi, the whole body of the Cabinet and a number of other high officials, both Military and Civil have been invited to attend. The conference is to be held this week.

General Chang Hwai-chi

Since his arrival in Peking General Chang Hwai-chi has been busy consulting with the Government and General Lung Chikwang on the plans for future operations in southern Hunan and Kwangtung. He strongly refused to accept the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Relief Expeditionary force into Kwangtung, despite the fact that definite plans have been decided upon. He had a farewell audience with the President and Premier June 17, each lasting for several hours and left for Tientsin the same evening to consult with General Tao Kun on certain military problems.

New Plan For Prolonging Civil War

A report in the Shuntien Shih Pao says that the Premier has drawn up new plans for dealing with the Southwest and will bring it up before the Cabinet for adoption as soon as General Tao Kun, Chang Hwai-chi and Li Shih-chung have definitely decided to support the continuation of the civil war. According to this plan the official designation of the Commanders will be changed. In the first and second expeditionary forces will be called Commanders-

in-Chief for the recovery of Kwangtung, Hunan, Kwangsi and Szechuen and Generals Chang Hwai-chi, Li Hou-chi, Wu Pei-fu and Wu Kwang-hsin will be appointed to these posts. Besides them there will also be appointed four Deputy Commanders-in-Chief and four Directors of military affairs at the front.

Advances Of Yunnanese

The defeat of Tsuchun Liu Tsun-hao to Kiangyuan has already been reported, likewise his retreat to Chaotienkuan. According to telegraphic advices the Yunnanese troops are still vigorously advancing, and after attacking Chaotienkuan and Chenhsuanyi with a strong force succeeded in taking them. Tsuchun Liu and Commander Chung Ti-tao have been forced to retire to Ningchiang and Huangpa on the Shensi border, thus making the situation very critical. The Government has received a number of urgent telegrams yesterday requesting that the Fengtien troops be hastened to this district to relieve the situation.

Miscellaneous

The request made by Chu Shen, Minister of Justice, for granting the 1st and 2nd Class Medals to Li Hsuan, Judge of the Shantung Local Court of Justice, and others has been granted by a Mandate.

The front wall of the Italian Legation in Peking which faces the creek and the British Legation, is being given a new plaster coating by the Irridist Guards. The work is a labor of love, so the new wall looks most becoming.

Papers from Canton report that Lu Yung-ting has arrived at Hsunchow. Owing to the sudden outbreak of his old disease Lu has now left Wuchow for Nanning and will go to Kwangchow after he has recovered.

The Tsuchun of Chekiang has organized eleven battalions of new troops as reinforcements for Fukien. They have already been despatched to that province.

Mr. Na Yen-tu, a well known member of the Mongolian community in Peking, has been appointed Adviser to the Kuowuyuan with a monthly salary of \$300.

The Motorbus Service installed between Kalgan and Urga by the Ministry of Communications was formally inaugurated on the 10th inst. Orders have been issued by the Ministry of Communications to the

Tartar-General of Chahar and the Resident General at Urga, instructing them to adopt proper measures for the protection of the passengers on the route.

The Government has received a telegram from General Li Hou-chi recommending the officers of the Chekiang and Fukien Troops fighting at the Fukien front for reward in recognition of their meritorious services. The officers are over ninety in number and are headed by General Tung Pao-hsuan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Chekiang troops.

It is reported that General Chang Tso-lin has telegraphed to the Government requesting the latter to institute investigation into the management of the branch office of the Bank of Territorial Development at Mukden on account of the fact that the said office has indiscriminately issued currency notes and committed different kinds of corrupt practices. The Government has referred the

Fengtien Tsuchun's telegram to the Ministry of Finance for consideration.

The Bolsheviks have encroached upon Manchuria under the excuse of pursuing the troops of Hsieh. They are now only about sixty li from the city of Manchuria. General Fae Kwei-ching, Tsuchun of Kirin, has addressed an urgent telegram to the War Participation Bureau reporting the crisis along the borders of his province.

General Chang Ching-yao has telegraphed to the Government stating that in order to suppress tufel activities in the different districts in Hunan, he considers it highly necessary to let each Hsien district take care of itself regarding the preservation of peace and order. On account of this, he has ordered the merchants and members of the local gentry of each Hsien district to organize a volunteer corps to cope with the disturbed condition in that province.

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A Man Of Clear Vision And A Good Witness For The Truth Of History

HAS GERMANY ANY OTHERS?

Have They The Courage To Tell Their Rulers They Can No Longer Trust Them

By Viscount Bryce

Special Cable to The New York Times. London, May 11.—The secret memorandum which Prince Lichnowsky wrote as a record and vindication of his conduct while German Ambassador in England is the most important single document which has come before the world since the first days of the war. It was not meant to become known during the war, perhaps not within his own lifetime. It was written, not to justify England but to criticize the policy which led Germany to Austria, and was published without and indeed against its author's will. It may have been composed partly to relieve the writer's own feelings, an impulse which those will understand who are prevented by consideration of public duty from vindicating their conduct to the world. It may also have been due to a sense, natural to men who have borne a part in great events, that they owe it to posterity to contribute what they can to the truth of history. Anyhow it has exposed him to danger and the persecution of the German Government, and this persecution is evidence of the importance they attach to it as a condemnation of their conduct. The truth of its contents has been confirmed, if indeed it needed confirmation, by the statements of Herr von Jagow, late German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and of Herr Muhlson, one of the Krupp Directors.

Prince Lichnowsky appears in this document as a man of clear vision and cool judgment, an acute observer of social as well as political phenomena, a good witness both to what he noted during his residence here and to what he knew of the action of his own Government. And now let us see what he records.

Germany's Two Campaigns

When the war began in August, 1914, the German Government entered on two campaigns, which it has ever since prosecuted with equal energy and an equal disregard of honor and humanity. One of these was the campaign by arms. It suddenly invaded Belgium, a peaceful, neutral country, whose neutrality it was pledged to respect and which it has treated with the utmost cruelty, murdering or reducing to the slavery of forced labor its civilian and non-combatant inhabitants. It has similarly enslaved the inhabitants of Poland and has encouraged its Turkish allies to massacre their innocent Armenian subjects.

The other campaign was one of falsehood, conducted by speeches and through the press and intended to mislead public opinion. It was an effort to deceive both its own people and the neutral nations by mendacious misrepresentations of the German aims, purposes, and conduct, and by equally false descriptions of the aims, purposes, and conduct of Germany's antagonists, and especially of the British Government and British people. It tried to represent the war as having been forced upon Germany by Great Britain. Germany, it was said, was merely defending herself against an unprovoked attack. She desired to live at peace with her neighbors, developing her own resources, cherishing no aggressive designs. Her enormous army and navy had been created only to protect her against the jealous and malicious enemies by whom she was surrounded, and especially against Great Britain. Britain, it seems, was envious of Germany, being herself a decadent nation. This was the prevailing German view. She feared the commercial competition of Germany and tried to keep the latter out of all foreign markets. British policy, so they said, under the direction of King Edward VII. had formed alliances with France and Russia in order to hem in Germany, and after trying to block Germany's outlets in Africa and Asia contrived this war to destroy by arms a rival whom she could not face up to in trade and manufacturing industry.

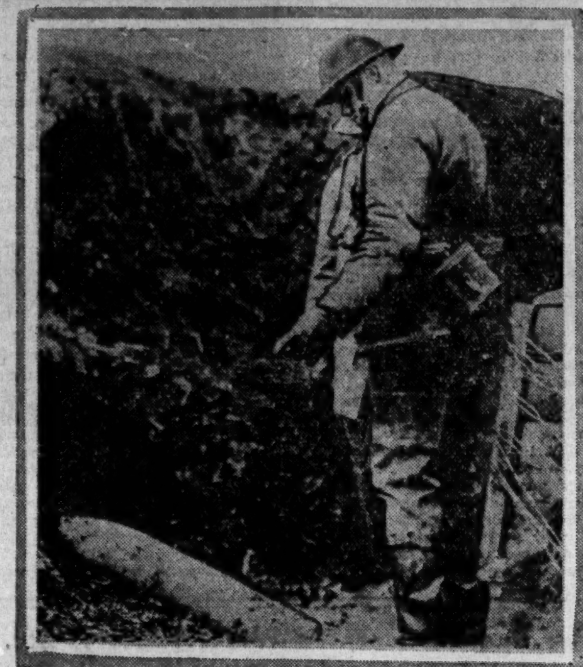
While these accusations were brought against Great Britain, attempts were made to excite the sympathy and goodwill of the neutral nations by the German Government, had for some time past been holding up England as the persistent foe of Germany. It now redoubled its falsehoods, represented Sir Edward Grey as having plotted to bring about the war and as having urged Russia to refuse a peaceful solution, and it added the equally groundless charge that England had secretly planned with Belgium to attack Germany through Belgian territory. These fables, repeated incessantly by German politicians as well as by the newspapers, found ready credence with the German people, easily led by their press, a wave docile to the orders of their Government and now swept off their feet by a wave of patriotism and by the belief that they were about to achieve a victory as rapid and complete as that of 1870. It was this conviction of the malevolence and grasping ambition of Britain that created that ferocious hatred of the British, which has continued to display itself in the treatment of British prisoners and in the exultation over such crimes as the sinking of the Lusitania.

Effect Of German Lies At Home

Grotesque as all those inventions were they were repeated with such audacity as to produce some effect in neutral countries, but their chief and more lasting influence was on the German people. A large part of the German press inspired and controlled by the German Government, had for some time past been holding up England as the persistent foe of Germany. It now redoubled its falsehoods, represented Sir Edward Grey as having plotted to bring about the war and as having urged Russia to refuse a peaceful solution, and it added the equally groundless charge that England had secretly planned with Belgium to attack Germany through Belgian territory. These fables, repeated incessantly by German politicians as well as by the newspapers, found ready credence with the German people, easily led by their press, a wave docile to the orders of their Government and now swept off their feet by a wave of patriotism and by the belief that they were about to achieve a victory as rapid and complete as that of 1870. It was this conviction of the malevolence and grasping ambition of Britain that created that ferocious hatred of the British, which has continued to display itself in the treatment of British prisoners and in the exultation over such crimes as the sinking of the Lusitania.

This sudden outbreak of hatred in a nation so intelligent startled and

Lucky For The Boys This One Proved A Flivver



UNEXPLODED GERMAN SHELL
COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, SMITHSONIAN

This ten-inch shell from a German battery landed squarely in an American trench, but luckily proved to be a flivver and did not explode.

amazed us. It can be understood only when we remember that the German Government did everything in its power not only to create hatred, but also to stifle every voice that was raised to let the people know the truth. They never have been permitted to know the truth, and the disappointment that fell upon them when their march on Paris was arrested with the help of a British army and their coasts were strictly blockaded by the British fleet added fuel to their anger and has made it ever since an easier matter to keep the truth from them.

Lichnowsky Tells The Truth

Now what was the truth? The British people bore no hatred whatever toward the German people. King Edward VII. meant no harm to Germany when he showed his liking for the French, neither did his Ministers when they took steps to remove the differences that had been causing trouble between ourselves and France, and again when they came to a friendly understanding with Russia. These arrangements were made in the interests of European peace and goodwill, not in order to damage Germany.

British merchants and manufacturers never dreamed of fighting Germany to get rid of her commercial competition. Had such an idea occurred to them they would have reflected that Germany was England's best foreign customer, not to add that two years of even a successful war would have inflicted far more loss upon them than the extinction of German trade competition could have repaired in twenty years. British men of science and learning adopted the immense contributions Germany had been making to the progress of knowledge, and they had many personal friends in Germany. British statesmen did not desire to add to British possessions abroad, feeling that we had already all we needed and that the greatest interest of the British Empire was universal peace. No section of our people, neither traders, thinkers, writers, nor statesmen, had any idea of the dangers to peace which lay, as we know now, in the mind and purpose of those who ruled Germany. We did not realize what the feudal aristocracy and military caste of Germany were pondering and planning, nor how little weight they attached to considerations either of good faith or humanity. Hence, beyond maintaining the strong fleet indispensable for the protection of a country open to sea attack which did not maintain a large army, we had made no preparations for war, and had scarcely bethought ourselves of what action we should have to take on land if we became involved in war. In this belief and attitude there may have been less prudence than was needed, but our absence of suspicion is the best proof of how little we expected aggression. It is an absolute refutation of the calumny that Great Britain, with her tiny army, was planning an attack on the great military power in the world.

What The Memorandum Shows

All this every Englishman knows. I repeat it only because it has now received not only confirmation but also valuable further proof in the Lichnowsky memorandum, proof un-

solicited and uncontrived, and moreover unimpeachable because it comes from one who bore a leading part in what it records, and who never meant to let it become known. First, the memorandum bears witness to the pacific spirit of the British people. Here are some of its words:

"Commercial jealousy about which we in Germany hear so much is based on a wrong conception of the circumstances. Certainly Germany's rise as a commercial power after 1870 and during the following decades was a menace to British commercial circles which with their industries and export-houses had held a virtual monopoly. Increasing commerce with Germany, which was the leading country in Europe at regard to British exports, had, however, given rise to a wish to maintain friendly relations with their best customer and business friend, and had driven all other considerations into the background, notably in commercial circles. I encountered the most friendly spirit and effort to further our common commercial interests. At English cities to which I was invited by the Chambers of Commerce and Municipalities I was well received everywhere. . . . In all other circles I also met with the most friendly reception and co-operation, at court, in society, and from the Government."

"On account of our fleet alone England would not have drawn the sword any more than on account of our trade, which has been alleged to have produced jealousy and finally war. . . . It was possible to arrive at an understanding in spite of the fleet and without a naval holiday intermission of naval shipbuilding."

Secondly, the memorandum shows that the attitude of the British Government of Sir Edward Grey, then Foreign Minister, was entirely pacific. The admirable characterization of Sir Edward it contains is too long to quote, but it testifies to his perfect straightforwardness and constant wish to maintain good relations with Germany, and after describing how "the simplicity and honesty of his ways secured him the respect even of his opponents," it adds: "This is a true picture of the man who is declared in Germany as a liar and the instigator of the world war."

The memorandum goes on to show how sincerely Sir Edward had worked for peace, first in 1913 during the Balkan trouble, when he went hand in hand with Germany, "hardly ever supporting the French or Russian claims." He conducted negotiations with circumspection, calmness, and tact. Frequently when appealed to by Lichnowsky to use his influence with the Russian Government to arrange difficulties between it and Germany, "Sir Edward gladly did this, and his intervention contributed in no small degree to smooth the matter over."

Thirdly, still weightier evidence of the good-will of the British Government is supplied by an account given of the concessions made to the German wishes in Asia and Africa. "Sir Edward Gray," says the memorandum, "after having settled all outstanding points of differences with France and Russia, wished to make similar agreements with us. It was not his object to isolate us, but to the best of his power to make us partners in the existing association. As he had suc-

ceeded in overcoming Anglo-French and Anglo-Russian differences, so he also wished to do his best to eliminate Anglo-German, and by a network of treaties, which no doubt would have led in the end to an agreement on the troublesome question of naval armaments, to insure the peace of the world. His plan was, in his own words, without interfering with England's existing friendship, which has no aggressive aims and does not entail any binding obligations, to arrive at a friendly rapprochement and understanding with Germany to bring the two groups of powers nearer."

In pursuance of this policy the British Government went a long way to meet the German wishes in respect to the Bagdad Railway. They agreed to let it be prolonged to El Basra. They included the whole of Mesopotamia as far as that town in the German sphere of influence, and also the whole district of Bagdad and the Anatolian Railway, i. e., all the center of Asia Minor. Not less large were the concessions made in South and Central Africa. "The new agreement regarding the interests of Germany and England in the African possessions of Portugal was fully in accord with German wishes and interests. For these the British Government showed the greatest consideration. Sir E. Grey intended to demonstrate his good-will toward us, but he also wished to assist our colonial development as a whole."

These arrangements were embodied in two treaties, highly advantageous to Germany, which, however, the German Government for some reasons of its own had postponed signing so that they remained unpublished up to the outbreak of the war. Had we in England known the inner spirit of the German Government and the use they would make of our concessions the British Ministers might well have hesitated to go so far as they did, but that they conceded so much is the completest proof of their good-will and the most convincing refutation of the charges which the German Ministers and press have brought against them.

What Will German People Do?

It would take too long to follow out in this article the constant efforts of the British Government during the fateful days before the outbreak of the war to avoid the conflict by means of Sir E. Grey's repeated plans of mediation and adjustment. The memorandum shows how earnestly he labored for peace at Berlin, at St. Petersburg, at Vienna, and how all his attempts were baffled by the settled purpose of the German Government to force on the war. Great Britain may, like other nations, have in the past sometimes indulged her ambition, sometimes abused her strength,

sometimes embarked in wars that might well have been avoided, but on this occasion at least she is claimless. Never in her long history had she had so perfectly clear a conscience as in the case of this war. Her people neither contemplated it nor desired it. They were driven into it by the action of the German Government, which persisted in pushing it on even when Austria seemed willing to draw back. All had evidently been settled at that famous Potsdam conference when, as the German Ambassador at Constantinople before Italy had declared war against Austria told his Italian colleague, the Emperor had inquired of his military and naval chiefs whether they were ready for the conflict for which during some months preceding the preparations had been in progress.

Neither when the war began did Great Britain wish to do more than prevent Germany from destroying Belgium and mortally wounding France. Sir Edward Grey spoke truly for the nation when, as the memorandum records, he said: "We don't want to crush Germany."

What will be the result of these disclosures? How will they affect opinion in Germany? There must be thousands of men there who, like Prince Lichnowsky, are not carried away by national vanity and unbridled ambition, but retain respect for the principles of good faith and humanity, men who desire to know the truth and will try to make it prevail. Have such men, now that a rent has been made in the veil of falsehood which the German Government has thrown over its subjects, the courage or strength to tell their rulers that they can no longer trust them nor tolerate a system which has disgraced Germany in the eyes of the world and brought untold miseries upon her as well as on the peoples she has attacked, or will the change in German spirit and German purposes be brought about by nothing but defeat in the war, defeat which will show that the yoke of military domination under which Germany lies is condemned not only by its wickedness but that test which even wickedness must admit to be decisive, the test of failure?

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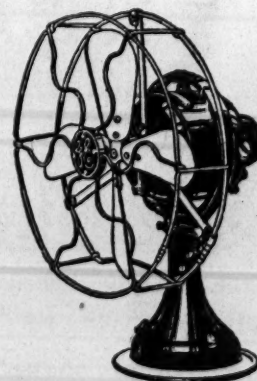
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FIND FRIENDLY GUIDES

Ohio Man Tells Of Getting Cards
To Parliament From
Joe Develin

New York, May 12.—The eagerness of the English and Irish to do favors to wandering Americans on leave from military duty abroad, and the general kindness met with everywhere "over there" is told in a letter of an American naval officer, living in Ohio, now in the war zone. He and a friend, who had been shown friendliness by strangers they had met by accident, found on two occasions that the men who had extended such courtesy were persons of considerable distinction. The officer wrote:

"Now that I look back over it, it seems that my spare time was very well spent. I utilized every moment of it. I met hosts of people and made many friends. Every one seemed bent on entertaining us, and I can vouch for their success in this.

"On one occasion not long before I left Lady Curzon held a reception for Admiral Sims, his staff, and other American officers, and it was my good fortune to be introduced to David Lloyd George. Sir William Robertson and Balfour were among some of the other celebrities. The Premier is a most impressive man, not in stature, for he was much shorter than I believed him to be, but in his fine face, personality, and sincerity of speech. He, I think, is very wonderful.

Got Cards To Parliament

"On the day that the houses of Parliament opened, some months ago, it was rumored that the Premier would speak in the House of Commons. So Lieutenant Jackson and I hurried down to Westminster at about 5.30 in the afternoon, determined, by hook or crook, to get tickets to the gallery. A dignified 'bobbie' pointed out some member of Parliament to us, and having decided on one because of his small stature and kindly face, Jackson and I swooped down upon him, one on either side. We soberly explained to him with dramatic little touches—thanks to Jackson—how much our hearts were set on getting tickets. He stood smiling at us, a very short, thick-set little man, with an enormous head and a fine, honest face, and then said, 'Have ye just come over-r-r-r-rom Amer-r-r-rica?' We told him how long we had been across and he said that he had one ticket only, but that he thought that he could find another for us. He signed his ticket—Joe Develin. He was the great Irish Unionist, a man as big in mind as he is small in stature. He soon returned with another member, whom he introduced. This was John Burns, the Labor leader. We thanked them very kindly, and with the precious tickets in our hands, passed to the gallery.

"That was a notable afternoon in the House of Commons. Asquith, with his beautiful and precise oratory, but seeming to lack that sincerity of purpose and speech which is dominant with Lloyd George, asked questions of the Premier, the answers to which would apparently have given valuable information to the enemy; and the Premier's tense, flashing reply caused some few dramatic moments. And Jackson and I voted it a good afternoon.

"Then there were the air raids. These proved very exciting at first, but finally they lost their interest for me and became so commonplace that I paid little attention to them, only staying inside to avoid being hit by the falling shrapnel I believe when

I wrote you first I had yet to experience a raid.

Describes Air Raid In London

"Just a couple of days after that I was awakened by the guns in the outer defense at 4.30 in the morning, and then the inner defense guns began to bark. These guns make a quick, sharp bark just after the initial explosion, the effect being like this: Boom-har-r-ki! The moon was a slim crescent in the sky, and it was a beautiful night, although cold. Presently the faint drone of the raiding planes could be distinguished and there came the reverberating rumble of bombs being dropped. The difference between the sound of the guns and that of the bombs is very noticeable. The latter reverberate, and, if sufficiently near, have a tendency to rattle the windows. Finally the noise of the motors died away and the guns ceased firing. Fifteen minutes later the guns on the coast could be heard, throwing up their barrage at the returning Hun planes, and at about 6 the buglers were sounding 'all clear' through the streets.

"It was reported that two of the ten raiders were brought down. It seems that the crews of these Gotha planes wear electrically heated clothing, and in one machine the heating elements in the pilot's clothing absorbed so much current that, being unable to disconnect them, he was forced to descend. The Gothas have a wing spread of considerably over 100 feet, are twin motored, and carry a crew of three men—pilot, gunner, and bomber. Being twin-motored, their sonorous double hum is very distinctive. On the most brilliant of moonlight nights, when the thrum of their motors is quite strong, it is impossible to see the planes at their height of a mile or more. On the darker nights they may sometimes be forced to show lights in order to retain their flying formation, and then, if you are fortunate, you may glimpse these tiny points of light moving across the sky.

"The majority of the people display no fright during the raids, and even in the theaters the chorus continues to dance to the music of the guns. They enjoy the happy philosophy that 'if a bomb hits you, you're done for, and if not, all's well,' which is the proper spirit, for London is a large city and the percentage of casualties is infinitesimal. Among the poorer classes and the foreign element their terror is pitiable and the tube stations are a seething mass of humanity seeking shelter.

"These raids have gained nothing for Germany. They have strengthened Tommy's determination to beat them at any cost. The Briton 'plays the game' almost too square. It has taken years for him to even consider air-raid reprisals.

"But despite the lovely country I have seen and the fine people I have met on this side of the Atlantic, I know that none of it can compare to America. My sentiments are exactly those of an American doctor of the United States Reserves to whom I talked in London. He had been out with the British Army, had been severely wounded and was just in the last stage of his convalescence. This is the way he expressed himself: 'When this war is won and when the transport I am on hauls in sight of the Statue of Liberty I am going to say, Hello there, Old Bird. If you ever want to see me again you've got to turn around.' And that sums up my opinion very neatly."

The writer of the letter was for some time attached to the staff of Vice-Admiral Sims and spent four months in London, during which time, according to his letter, he received marked hospitality from all the British with whom he came in contact.

Americans Cleaning Trench Mortar



American soldiers in France cleaning out a trench mortar after firing.

All Over The Far East

News comes from the Fushun coal mines that the recent influenza epidemic reached there at the end of last month and half their laborers were down with it reducing their daily output by 50 percent.

A Chinese famille-noire vase of oviform shape, finely enamelled with prunus trees, Kang'hsi period, 19 in. high, realised 2,000 guineas at auction in London recently. An egg-shell plate, finely enamelled with a lady and three children, famille rose, Yung-cheng period, 8 1/4 in. in diameter, sold for 140 guineas.

The Government schools in Hong-kong have been closed because of the prevalence of the "Chinese sickness," diagnosed in Shanghai as a form of influenza and in Hongkong described as an ailment allied to dengue fever. The same mysterious disease is prevalent in Japan.

An incessant downpour of rain in Chekiang has caused floods in Hangchow and its neighborhood. The steam launch service in the Chienfeng River has been suspended owing to the floods.

Advices from Irkutsk state that the conflict between the Slavo-Czechs and the Bolsheviks in Siberia is spreading, and is acutest at Omsk. Things are threatening all along the Amur Railway, where a strong anti-Bolshevik sentiment is rising.

A British Corporation has secured the concession to lay a railway from Possiet Bay in Siberia, near the Korean Boundary, to Kirin via Hunchun. It will make a rival to the Kirin Kwaihai Railway in project, and, in case of its being brought into existence, the Seishin-Kwaihai Line will have to bear the brunt of the competition.

A Tientsin paper notes from Tokio exchanges that the Japanese Government is about to prohibit the export of news printing paper to foreign countries. This order will hit a number of Tientsin paper dealers very hard, as they do an immense business in paper of this kind.

It is stated that Mr. Trotsky's book, "The Bolsheviks and World

Peace," the English edition of which has been prohibited in Japan, may be read with impunity in the Japanese version, from which all the naughty sentiments have been expunged. The Japanese edition must be a very slender one. It is by way of being a new thing to prohibit a book in a foreign language. Just as in England obscenities are

considered harmless if they are printed in French, so in Japan dangerous thoughts were generally and officially regarded as innocuous so long as they were in a foreign language. A Japanese student of political liberty had to pursue his studies in English—but the limit has been reached even there. The world is getting safer and safer for democracy.—*Japan Chronicle*.

On Sunday afternoon, June 2, the Czech-Slovaks at Vladivostok gave an athletic display in honor of the allies, at which were present the resident consuls, the admirals and officers of the cruisers stationed there, and a huge crowd of citizens.

The 24 Japanese vessels, aggregating 150,000 tons deadweight, chartered to the United States have now all left Japan, some of them having already been delivered to the American authorities. The Japanese shipowners have asked the American Ambassador in Tokio for payment of the charter-rate, but it is reported the Ambassador has refused pending delivery of all the vessels chartered, on the ground that they apparently include some old and unseaworthy ships. The Japanese shipowners contend that

since the charter contracts have been concluded separately with the American Ambassador, he should pay charter-money for the vessels already delivered.

A correspondent, writing from Tainanfu on June 10, says:—Extensive improvements are being carried on in Tainan at present. A special bureau has been established by the provincial government to widen the principal streets. This means in many cases the tearing away of old buildings, and obstructions of various kinds including little street shops which have gradually assumed possession of a part of the public streets. The large flagstones which formed the pavement in the past are being torn up, crushed and laid again to form modern macadamised streets. These improvements will mean much to the city where traffic is becoming more and more congested with the rapidly increasing commercial interests. The Commercial Settlement, that section of the city where the foreign firms are located, is rapidly expanding in every way. New buildings are constantly being erected, new streets paved, while in the near

future a new section of land will be included in the "settlement" and blocked out with wide streets. In spite of difficulties of every sort, Tainan seems to be rapidly developing into an important center.



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Silk Market

In their report for week ending June 21, Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows:—There has been more enquiry for Europe and prices show Tia. 10 advance, closing firm. Taities—Gold Killing, Tia. 455. Skeins—Red Unicorn, 1. Tia. 455. Chingyins—Blue Dragon, 1. 2. Tia. 455, 475. Taities Filatures—Pegasus, 1. 2. Tia. 620 av. Red Dragon, 1. 2. Tia. 620 av. Grasshopper, A.B.C., Tia. 600 av. Black Horse, 1. 2. 3. Tia. 600 av. Crown, 1. 2. 3. Tia. 635 av. Gold Wind-ing Mill, 1. 2. 3. Tia. 630 av. Taities New Style—A fair line has been booked in Common sorts at Tia. 585-90 for Europe. Tusnah Filatures, 8 coc.—A small business for Europe on basis of Tia. 340 for No. 1 has been done. Market is strong, and higher prices required in view of high prices paid for Japanese consumption. P.S.—Our annual report and statistics goes forward with this issue.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, June 19.—Today's rubber prices were: Plantation First Latex crepe. Spot: 2s. 2d. paid. October to December: 2s. 3½d. paid. Tendency of Market: Steadier. Previous quotation, London, June 18: Spot: 2s. 1½d. buyers. October to December: 2s. 3½d. paid. Tendency of Market: Very dull. London, June 17: Spot: 2s. 1½d. buyers. October to December: 2s. 4d. paid. Tendency of Market: Quiet.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service
London, June 18.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were: Highest price 1s. 5d. Tenders at 1s. 5d. Receive 27%. Deferred Transfers: Highest price 1s. 4 2/3-32d. Tenders at 1s. 4 2/3-32d. Receive 27%. Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 6,000,000. Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 6,000,000.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service
London, June 18.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were: Consols 2½% for a-c. 55½% Cheques on London at Par 27.16½% T.T. on London at New York \$4.76½% Bar Silver (Spot) 48½% Bank of England Rate of Discount 5% Market rate of Discount 3½% Cotton: Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakelardies 28.82d. Cotton: M.G. Fine Scinde and Bengal 17.73d. Cotton: Good Middling 22.74d. Plantation Rubber July (paid) 2s. 2d. Deliveries China Silk 321 bales Deliveries Canton Silk 15 bales Deliveries Japan Silk 234 bales

Shipping Items

The L.C. s.s. Tuckwo, left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Han-Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.
The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Han-Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.
The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Han-Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Kaifong, will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.
The C.M. s.s. China left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday, may be expected to arrive today. She will be despatched for San Francisco tomorrow evening.
The T.K.K. Pacific Liner Tenyo Maru will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow, and is expected to arrive at Woosung on Wednesday, June 26. She will be despatched for San Francisco via Japan and Honolulu on Thursday, June 27 at 5 p.m.

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market as compiled on June 18, 1918.

Butcher's Meat

| | | |
|--------|---------|-------|
| Beef | per lb. | 14-20 |
| Mutton | " | 16-20 |
| Pork | " | 35-40 |
| Veal | " | 25-30 |

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

| Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) | | | | | | | | | | Nanking To Shanghai North—Down | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| STATIONS | Local | Express | Fast | 3rd | 2nd | 1st | Local | Express | Fast | 3rd | 2nd | 1st | Local | Express | Fast | 3rd | 2nd | 1st | Local |
| SHANGHAI | dep. | 7.55 | 8.10 | 8.40 | 12.45 | 18.25 | 17.15 | 23.05 | 23.05 | 23.05 | 23.05 | 23.05 | 23.05 | 23.05 | 23.05 | 23.05 | 23.05 | 23.05 | 23.05 |
| SOOCHOW | dep. | 9.15 | 11.25 | 12.20 | 14.55 | 18.15 | 18.20 | 20.15 | 20.15 | 20.15 | 20.15 | 20.15 | 20.15 | 20.15 | 20.15 | 20.15 | 20.15 | 20.15 | 20.15 |
| WUSHU | dep. | 10.35 | 12.35 | 13.45 | 16.15 | 19.15 | 19.20 | 21.15 | 21.15 | 21.15 | 21.15 | 21.15 | 21.15 | 21.15 | 21.15 | 21.15 | 21.15 | 21.15 | 21.15 |
| CHANGCHOW | dep. | 11.55 | 13.55 | 15.05 | 17.35 | 20.35 | 20.40 | 22.35 | 22.35 | 22.35 | 22.35 | 22.35 | 22.35 | 22.35 | 22.35 | 22.35 | 22.35 | 22.35 | 22.35 |
| TANYANG | dep. | 13.15 | 15.15 | 16.25 | 18.55 | 21.55 | 22.00 | 23.55 | 23.55 | 23.55 | 23.55 | 23.55 | 23.55 | 23.55 | 23.55 | 23.55 | 23.55 | 23.55 | 23.55 |
| CHINKIANG | dep. | 14.35 | 16.35 | 17.45 | 20.15 | 23.15 | 23.20 | 25.15 | 25.15 | 25.15 | 25.15 | 25.15 | 25.15 | 25.15 | 25.15 | 25.15 | 25.15 | 25.15 | 25.15 |
| NANKING | arr. | 15.55 | 17.55 | 19.05 | 21.35 | 24.35 | 24.40 | 26.35 | 26.35 | 26.35 | 26.35 | 26.35 | 26.35 | 26.35 | 26.35 | 26.35 | 26.35 | 26.35 | 26.35 |
| PUKOW | dep. | 16.15 | 18.15 | 19.25 | 21.55 | 24.55 | 25.00 | 26.55 | 26.55 | 26.55 | 26.55 | 26.55 | 26.55 | 26.55 | 26.55 | 26.55 | 26.55 | 26.55 | 26.55 |
| TSINANFU | dep. | 17.35 | 19.35 | 20.45 | 23.15 | 26.15 | 26.20 | 28.15 | 28.15 | 28.15 | 28.15 | 28.15 | 28.15 | 28.15 | 28.15 | 28.15 | 28.15 | 28.15 | 28.15 |
| CHANGCHOW | dep. | 18.55 | 20.55 | 22.05 | 24.35 | 27.35 | 27.40 | 29.35 | 29.35 | 29.35 | 29.35 | 29.35 | 29.35 | 29.35 | 29.35 | 29.35 | 29.35 | 29.35 | 29.35 |
| WUSHU | dep. | 20.15 | 22.15 | 23.25 | 25.55 | 28.55 | 29.00 | 30.55 | 30.55 | 30.55 | 30.55 | 30.55 | 30.55 | 30.55 | 30.55 | 30.55 | 30.55 | 30.55 | 30.55 |
| SOOCHOW | dep. | 21.35 | 23.35 | 24.45 | 27.15 | 30.15 | 30.20 | 32.15 | 32.15 | 32.15 | 32.15 | 32.15 | 32.15 | 32.15 | 32.15 | 32.15 | 32.15 | 32.15 | 32.15 |
| SHANGHAI | arr. | 22.55 | 24.55 | 26.05 | 28.35 | 31.35 | 31.40 | 33.35 | 33.35 | 33.35 | 33.35 | 33.35 | 33.35 | 33.35 | 33.35 | 33.35 | 33.35 | 33.35 | 33.35 |

* R. Restaurant Cars. * Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

| Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) | | | | | | | | | | Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------|---------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| STATIONS | Local | Express | Fast | 3rd | 2nd | 1st | Local | Express | Fast | 3rd | 2nd | 1st | Local | Express | Fast | 3rd | 2nd | 1st | Local |
| WOOSUNG | dep. | 6.10 | 6.10 | 6.10 | 12.15 | 14.40 | 16.30 | 18.20 | 20.10 | 22.00 | 23.50 | 25.40 | 25.40 | 25.40 | 25.40 | 25.40 | 25.40 | 25.40 | 25.40 |
| CHANGCHOW | dep. | 7.30 | 7.30 | 7.30 | 13.35 | 16.00 | 17.50 | 19.40 | 21.30 | 23.20 | 25.10 | 27.00 | 27.00 | 27.00 | 27.00 | 27.00 | 27.00 | 27.00 | 27.00 |
| SHANGHAI | arr. | 8.50 | 8.50 | 8.50 | 14.55 | 17.20 | 19.10 | 21.00 | 22.50 | 24.40 | 26.30 | 28.20 | 28.20 | 28.20 | 28.20 | 28.20 | 28.20 | 28.20 | 28.20 |

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, JUNE 23, 1918

| Date and Destination | Per | Chl. | Br. | USA | Rus. | Jap. | Reg. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------|-----|-----|------|------|-------|
| Today | | | | | | | |
| River Ports | Train & Str. | 11.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Train | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10.30 |
| Peking and Tientsin (Every day) | Train | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| Tientsin (Daily except Sunday) | Train | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hongkong, S. Ports, Australia, Straits, C'lon, India & E'pe | Hirano maru | 18.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15.30 |
| Tomorrow | | | | | | | |
| Japan & America via Nagasaki | Tategami m. | 18.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20.00 |
| Japan ports | do | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| Russia & Siberia via Tsuruga and Vladivostok | do | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| Hongkong and Canton | Sinkiang | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Hongkong | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan, H'ulu, Canada U.S.A. & Europe via U.S.A. | Train & Str. | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16.00 |
| Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe | China | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12.00 |
| Swatow, Hongkong & Canton | Hirano maru | 7.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7.00 |
| Hongkong and Canton | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hankow | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Shanghai | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, Honolulu, U.S. & Europe | China | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12.00 |
| Saporo & England via H'kong | Hirano maru | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.00 |
| Swatow and Hongkong | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via S. U.A. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| Tuesday, June 25. | | | | | | | |
| Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Fengtien | 11.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10.30 |
| River Ports | Train & Str. | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Koonshing | 11.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10.30 |
| Poochow | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hongkong and Canton | Kwangshing | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe | Tenyo maru | 15.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14.30 |
| Wednesday, June 26. | | | | | | | |
| Amoy and Hongkong | Suiyang | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Amoy, Hongkong and Canton | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Thursday, June 27. | | | | | | | |
| N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, Honolulu, U.S. & Europe | Tenyo maru | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12.00 |
| Japan, H'ulu, Canada U.S.A. & Europe via U.S.A. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15.30 |
| Friday, June 28. | | | | | | | |
| Japan and U.S.A. via Moji | Omi maru | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20.00 |
| United Kingdom via Sney | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan Ports | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Saturday, June 29. | | | | | | | |
| Japan & America via Nagasaki | Kashima maru | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16.00 |
| Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S. & Europe via Canada | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15.00 |
| Monday, July 1. | | | | | | | |
| Japan & America via Nagasaki | Yamashiro m. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20.00 |
| Nagasaki and Vladivostok | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tuesday, July 2. | | | | | | | |
| Hongkong and beyond | Katori maru | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| Japan & America via Moji | Chikusen maru | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20.00 |

A Money orders and Parcel post until 1 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
C Letters and boxes with declared value 8 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.
D Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 3 p.m.
E Letters and boxes with declared value 5 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
F Money orders 4 p.m.
G Parcel only.
Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

In Stock

SOLE AGENTS

Importer and Engineers

TEMA

6 Ave. Edouard VII
23 Ave. Edouard VII
Phone 462/3

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Mangosteens | per doz. | 40-60 | Cauliflower | each | 10-15 |
| Melons | each | none | Celery | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Oranges | per lb. | 15-20 | Egg Plant | per lb. | 2-3 |
| Peaches | " | 8-10 | Green Corn | each | 2-3 |
| Persimmons | " | none | Leeks | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Peeboes | per lb. | 8-10 | Mushrooms | per lb. | 8-10.00 |
| Plums | " | 8-10 | Onions | per lb. | 2-3 |
| Pumeloes | each | 15-20 | Paranips | per bunch | 3-4 |
| Pineapples | per lb. | 15-18 | Potatoes | per pic. | \$1.40-\$1.60 |
| Pears | per lb. | 15-18 | Peas | per lb. | 5-6 |
| Strawberries | " | none | Radishes | per bunch | 1-2 |
| Walnuts | " | 10-12 | Spinach | per lb. | 2-3 |
| Vegetables | | | | | 20-24 |
| Artichokes | each | 5-8 | Turnips | per bunch | 3-4 |
| Asparagus | per doz. | 20-30 | Grains and Flour | | |
| French Beans | per lb. | 5-6 | Flour American per 50 lbs. | | \$5.50 |
| Broad Beans | " | 2-3 | Flour Australian | " | \$4.30 |
| Beetroot | per bunch | 2-3 | Flour Shanghai | " | \$2.65 |
| Bamboo Shoots | per lb. | 7-8 | Rice | per 200 lbs. | \$7.20 |
| Cabbage | each | 3-4 | Milk | | |
| Carrots | " | 3-3 | Foreign dairies per bottle | | 30 |
| | | | Chinese dairies | " | 17 |

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

| Date | From | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---------|--------------|---------------|------|-------------------|
| June 11 | Manila | Bussie Dollar | | |
| June 13 | Hankow | Changon | | |
| June 15 | " | Capito | | |
| June 15 | Japan | Chiyodo Maru | Jap. | San Peh S.N. |
| June 18 | Ningpo | Chinchong | Jap. | Chi. San Peh S.N. |
| June 18 | Chinwangtao | Fukukun Maru | Jap. | Chi. S.M.R. |
| June 11 | Hankow | Hanping | Jap. | Chi. N.Y.P. Iron |
| June 19 | Tientsin | Hokushin Maru | Jap. | Chi. S.M.R. |
| June 21 | Tientsin | Hanping | Jap. | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| June 10 | N. S. Island | Jun Maru | Jap. | |
| June 15 | Dalny | Kurama Maru | Jap. | |
| June 17 | " | Kalo Maru | Jap. | |
| June 18 | " | Koun Maru | Jap. | |
| June 15 | Japan | Shyosai Maru | Jap. | K.M.A. |
| June 11 | Japan | Shinten Maru | Jap. | |
| June 15 | Dalny | Taiten Maru | Jap. | |
| June 15 | Japan | Tategama Maru | Jap. | |
| June 15 | Chinwangtao | Upolu | Jap. | K.M.A. |
| June 11 | Chinwangtao | Yelko Maru | Jap. | S. Shokal |

Men-of-War In Port

| Section | Date | From | Flag and | | Tons | Guns | Man | Commander |
|---------|---------|--------|-------------|-----------|------|------|-----|-----------|
| | | | Name | Rating | | | | |
| ODW | Aug 13 | Hankow | D de Lagree | Fr g-b. | | | | |
| | June 9 | | Grat | Br g-b. | | | | |
| 8D | June 1 | Cruise | Monocacy | Am g-b. | 190 | | | McFeater |
| WTW | Oct 27 | Ytze | Nightingale | Br. g-b | | | | |
| OD | Mar 20 | Cruise | Palos | Am g-b. | 190 | 2 | 46 | H. Telano |
| | June 11 | Cruise | Teal | Fr g-b. | | | | |
| 8D | May 13 | Cruise | Toba | Jap. g-b. | | | | |
| YTPDW | May 10 | Cruise | Woodlark | Br g-b. | 150 | 8 | 36 | |

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

**The Mercantile Bank
of India, Ltd.**

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| Authorized Capital | 21,500,000 |
| Subscribed Capital | 1,125,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | 582,500 |
| Reserve Fund | 850,000 |

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch
Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches and Agencies.

| | | |
|----------|--------------|--------------|
| Bombay | Howrah | Madras |
| Calcutta | Handy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Port Louis |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru | (Mauritius): |
| Galle | (Kelantan) | Rangoon |
| Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| | Singapore | |

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 3% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

26 The Bund.

9787

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential
Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and
October 21st, 1915.


Paid-Up

Capital: Kiping Taels 10,000,000

October 31st, 1918.
PAID-UP
 Capital: Kuiping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE PEKING.
 50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
 25 Szechuen Road.
 Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit

granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.



SUMITOMO BANK,

LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

N. 1 Klukiang Road

| | | |
|----------------------|-----|-------------|
| Capital | Yen | 30,000,000 |
| Capital (Paid-Up) .. | Yen | 18,750,000 |
| Reserve | Yen | 2,800,000 |
| Deposits | Yen | 150,000,000 |

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kibume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:

ST. LOUIS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General
 Foreign Exchange Business, Travel-
 lers' and Commercial Letters of
 Credit, Correspondents throughout
 the World.

S. KASHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
 2318 Manager. 4063 Comptroller
 2360 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only
 3530 General Office.

**The National
Commercial Bank, Ltd.**
(formerly known as The Chekiang
Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital ---- \$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ---- 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Branches:

Hanchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin,
Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal
cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.

Shen Chu Hou, Manager.

Business and Official Notices

JUST PUBLISHED

The Educational Directory and Year Book of China, 1918,

420 Pages. Illustrated. Price \$3 net.

On sale at Ed. Evans & Sons; Kelly & Walsh; Mission Book Co.; Commercial Press.

Part I:

A Review of the Year, 1917.

The Ministry of Education:

Syllabus of Instruction in Primary, Higher Primary and Middle Schools.

Statistics of Education in China.

List of Government Officials. (With Portraits.)

Academic Costume in China (Illustrated). Showing the British and American University Usage, and what Chinese graduates are wearing.

Teaching of Drawing in Chinese Schools (Illustrated). By A Silver Medalist.

Canton Christian College (Illustrated).

Government Education in Peking and its Results (Illustrated).

Educational Societies and Organizations.

University of Hongkong: Regulations of the Junior and Senior Local and Matriculation Examinations.

Part II:

A Directory of Teachers in Universities, Colleges and Schools in which English or other foreign languages are taught, and other people connected with Education in China.

Part III:

A List of Schools, Colleges, Universities, Medical Schools, Etc., in which English or other foreign languages are taught, together with Names of Staff and other Information relating to each Institution.

An Art Prize Competition for Teachers and Students.

18385

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)

For

Venereal and Surgical disease.

Man and Woman's disease.

Skin disease and rheumatism

(studied medicine in Japan,

America and Europe)

Charge moderate.

Japanese Dr. K. WATANABE,

A.M., M.D.

21 Haining Road (fifth house from

North Szechuen Road)

Tele. North 2279.

17846

CARPETS OF EXCELLENCE

At the Lowest Possible Prices.

Come and See Us.

The HWA YENG Factory—the largest and most modern of its kind—invites your inspection and patronage. We have a large stock of Persian carpets and rugs from which to choose. The best patterns manufactured from guaranteed quality sheep or camel hair. Our dyes are warranted fastness. Customers' own designs made up to order.

Prices according to quality and size, from \$7.50 upwards or, by the square foot, at \$0.50 to \$1.40 per foot.

For the convenience of our Patrons we have recently arranged an adequate and comfortable showroom. PLEASE PAY US A VISIT. We shall be pleased to show you our carpets and the method of manufacture. You will not be importuned to buy; we leave this matter to your judgement.

Our factory will be found on the NORTH side of PEKING ROAD, a little East of Shanse Road Corner. The No. 18

127 PEKING ROAD.

Beware of imitation Carpets—purported to be made from camel or sheep's wool—which are really manufactured from Hemp.

A Camel wool carpet will wear for 15 years.

A Hemp Carpet will wear for only 3 years.

AMERICAN

APPLE CIDER

APPLE CIDER

APPLE CIDER

SWEET

PURE

&

WHOLESALE

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels

and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company,

Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

SZECHWAN PROVINCE

EXPORTERS & IMPORTERS.

Telegraphic Address:

WIDLER, CHUNGKING.

A. B. C. Code 5th. Ed.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.

WIDLER & CO.

CHUNGKING

SUN 1916-SUN 1917

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SUN 1916-SUN 1917

SUN 1916-SUN 1917

Restaurant

Regular Dinner from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. High class meals and short orders served at all hours.

The Astor Grill Rooms
13-14 Broadway

Amusements

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA

BUBBLING WELL

JUNE 23rd

"BLIND MAN'S LUCK"

Pathe Gold Rooster Play

in

Five Parts

Also

Scenic and Comic Films

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

Russian Lady Dentist

Miss. A. Gauhman

20 Nanking Road,

Time 9-12 : 2-6

Tel. 1916.

17257

OLYMPIC THEATRE

IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT

Third Grand Musical Concert

Monday, June 24th at 9.15 p.m.

BY THE FAMOUS MOSCOW TRIO

of the Duchess Olga of Leichtenberg

Alexander Chimeinitski (Piano)

Vladimir Siroido (Violin)

Constantine Bakaneleikoff (Cello)

SELECTIONS FROM THE FOLLOWING COMPOSERS

ARENISKY. LISZT. BRUCH. BALAKIEFF. PAGANINI. BEETHOVEN

PROGRAMME

PART I

ENSEMBLE

A. ARENSKY Trio op. 22

1) Allegro Moderato. 2) Scherzo.

3) Elegie. 4) Finale-Allegro non troppo.

INTERVAL

PART II

(a) Balakieff .. The Lark's Song } Solo Piano

(b) Liszt Rhapsodie No. 6 } Mus. art. A. Chimeinitski

(c) Kol Nidrei M. Bruch } Solo Cello

(d) God Save the King } N. Paganini } Solo Violin

Technical Variations } Mus. art. W. Siroido.

PART III

ENSEMBLE

Beethoven Variationen op. 121.

Introduzione Adagio assai. Tema con variazioni.

Booking at Messrs. S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

Prices \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00

VERDUN GARDEN

474 Avenue Joffre 474

Concert every afternoon at 5 o'clock

by foreign orchestra

Open Air Cinema

and Vaudeville

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The Powerful Frohman Feature

in Five Acts

"JOHN CLAYDE'S HONOUR"

featuring

May Lawton and Aubrey Smith

LEO DE MORENA

Etoile Francaise de l'Olympia de

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"GUSSEL'S BACKWARD WAY"

Screaming Comedies

TABLES FOR DINING

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See at the

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On June 23rd and 24th

THE IDOL OF THE SCREEN

"MARY PICKFORD"

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CHARACTERISATION

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SPECIAL PARAMOUNT FEATURE

IN FIVE PARTS

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Showing

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17697

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CHARLIE CHAPLIN
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JUNE 23rd

AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE



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"HER EX-HUSBAND" . . 1 part | "CRUEL, CRUEL LOVE". 1 part
"EASY STREET" . . . 2 parts | "THE FLOOR WALKER". 2 parts

MATINEE Today at 3.15 p.m.

PRICES . . . \$1.50 and \$1.00

VERDUN GARDEN

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OPEN AIR CINEMA & VAUDEVILLE

On Thursday, 27th June

THE EXTRAORDINARY COMEDY IN 5 ACTS

"THE KAISER'S SPY"

— Showing —

A STORY OF PLOTS AND INTRIGUE

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Music!

"The Home of Refined Dancing!"

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Miss Paola French, Comical Songs

Miss Dachenko, Russian Songs and Dances.

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First-Class
Floor!Prof. MARTINEZ Orchestra
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MATINEE

TODAY

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SHOWING

THE GRAY GHOST - - Episode 15

THE GREAT SECRET - - "9 & 10"

TONIGHT

TONIGHT

BLIND FATE

THRILLING AND EMOTIONAL DRAMA IN 3 PARTS

Produced and Controlled by NORDISK FILMS Co., Ltd.

EXCLUSIVE TO THIS THEATRE

The Battle of Paardeborg

INTERESTING 2 PARTS WAR STORY

On Monday

24th June

The concluding Episode of the

GRAY GHOST

and Episodes 11 and 12 of

THE GREAT SECRET

THE WHITE RAVEN

THE MOST WONDERFULLY ACTED DRAMA IN THE HISTORY OF THE SCREEN

A Metro Wonder Play In Six Acts

STARRING

Miss Ethel Barrymore

who has appeared at nearly all the Theatres in the world with conspicuous success in

"THE WHITE RAVEN"



ETHEL BARRYMORE IN "THE WHITE RAVEN"

TO BE SHOWN AT THE ISIS THEATRE

ON THURSDAY, 27th JUNE

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

| Date | Time | Destination | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---------|------|------------------|------------------|------|--------------|
| June 24 | — | San Francisco | China | Am. | C.M.S.S. Co. |
| June 27 | — | San Francisco | Tenyo Maru | Jap. | Alexander |
| June 28 | — | Seattle, etc. | Kashima Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| July 1 | — | San Francisco | Shinyo Maru | Jap. | Alexander |
| July 19 | — | Vancouver | Empress of Japan | Br. | C.P.R. |
| July 20 | — | San Francisco | Empress of Japan | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| July 27 | — | Tacoma & Seattle | Manila Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |
| July 29 | — | Seattle, etc. | Katori Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| July 31 | — | Vancouver | Monteagle | Br. | C.F.R. |
| Aug. 9 | — | Vancouver | Key West | Br. | C.F.R. |

FOR JAPAN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|-------------------------|----------------|------|--------|
| June 25 | — | Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama | Tategami Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| June 26 | — | Kobe | Mishima Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| June 28 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Omi Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| July 1 | — | Nagasaki | Penza | Rus. | N.Y.F. |
| July 2 | — | Nagasaki, Kobe & Y'hama | Yamashiro Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| July 3 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Omi Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| July 5 | — | Nagasaki, Kobe & Y'hama | Chikugo Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| July 10 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Kumano Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|--------------|-------------|------|--------|
| June 24 | — | Marseilles | Salmon Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |
| June 24 | — | London, etc. | Hirano Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| June 24 | — | London, etc. | Tamba Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| June 24 | — | Marseilles | Shokwa Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| June 24 | — | Port Said | Esan Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---------|------|--------------------------|------------------|------|--------------|
| June 24 | 4.30 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. | B. & S. |
| June 24 | 4.30 | Ningpo | Hsin Ninghsiao | Br. | B. & S. |
| June 25 | 4.30 | Ningpo | Kiangtse | Br. | B. & S. |
| June 25 | 4.30 | Hongkong & Canton | Sinkiang | Br. | B. & S. |
| June 26 | — | Takao, Fehow, K'ung | Keelung Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |
| June 26 | — | Poochow | Hacan | Br. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| June 26 | — | Hongkong | Kwangchi | Br. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| June 27 | — | Hongkong | Shinyo Maru | Jap. | Alexander |
| June 27 | — | Hongkong | Suiyang | Br. | B. & S. |
| June 29 | — | Hongkong & Manila | Venezuela | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| June 30 | — | D.L. Swatow and Hongkong | Kaifong | Br. | B. & S. |
| July 3 | — | Hongkong | Katori Maru | Br. | C.P.R. |
| July 9 | — | Hongkong | Empress of Japan | Br. | C.P.R. |
| July 14 | — | Hongkong | Monteagle | Br. | C.P.R. |
| July 16 | — | Hongkong | Chicago Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------------|------|--------------|
| June 23 | noon | W'wei, C'foo, T'sin | Shuntien | Br. | B. & S. |
| June 23 | — | Chefoo & Tientsin | Hsinming | Br. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| June 24 | — | D.L. Tsingtao | Yekishin Maru | Jap. | D.K.K. |
| June 25 | — | W'wei, C'foo & Dairen | Sakaki Maru | Jap. | S.M.R. |
| June 26 | — | W'wei, C'foo, T'sin | Fengtien | Br. | B. & S. |
| June 29 | 10.00 | W'wei, C'foo, T'sin | Tungchow | Br. | B. & S. |
| July 3 | — | Tientsin and Dairen | Kohoku Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |
| July 6 | 10.00 | W'wei, C'foo & Antung | Fengtien | Br. | B. & S. |

FOR RIVER PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---------|------|--------------|--------------|------|--------------|
| June 24 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kiangyue | Chl. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| June 24 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kutwo | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| June 24 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Talee Maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| June 25 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Tatung | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| June 25 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Tuckwo | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| June 25 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Suiyang Maru | Chl. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| June 26 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kiangyue | Chl. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| June 26 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Wuchang | Br. | B. & S. |
| June 27 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Tungting | Br. | B. & S. |
| June 28 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Luenyi | Br. | B. & S. |
| June 29 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Poyang | Br. | B. & S. |

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

| Arrived | From | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---------|----------|---------------|------|--------------|
| June 22 | Ningpo | Kiangtse | Chl. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| June 22 | Hongkong | Colombia | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| June 22 | Hankow | Kutwo | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| June 22 | Hankow | Talee Maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| June 22 | Hankow | Kiangyue | Chl. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| June 22 | Japan | Tategami Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| June 22 | Swatow | Talsang | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| June 22 | Japan | Hirano Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |

Departures

| Date | For | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---------|-------------------------|----------------|------|--------------|
| June 22 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Ngankin | Br. | B. & S. |
| June 22 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Nanyang Maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| June 22 | D.L. Tsingtao | Ekielshin Maru | Jap. | D.K.K. |
| June 22 | 10.00 Dairen, direct | Kobe Maru | Jap. | S.M.R. |
| June 22 | 10.00 Swatow & Hongkong | Yingchow | Br. | B. & S. |
| June 22 | Wenchow | Kwangchi | Chl. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| June 22 | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Takeshima Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| June 22 | San Francisco | Colombia | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| June 22 | Ningpo | Kiangtse | Chl. | C.M.S.N. Co. |

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tatung Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Talee Maru Capt. G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N.K.K. Footing wharf on Monday, June 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Passengers Tel. No. 249, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyue, will leave on Monday, night, For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutwo tons 2644 Captain Gibb, will leave on Monday, June 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Passengers Tel. No. 249, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenyi Capt. Fraser, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, June 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, June 24, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang, Capt. H. A. Wavell, will leave on Tuesday, June 25, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

POOCHOW.—The Steamer Hacan, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (FORMOSA).—The FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeport wharf Wednesday, June 26, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, June 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Kaifong, Capt. E. J. Pottinger, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, June 30, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeport wharf on July 16, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. H. Mackenzie, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, June 23, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 25, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungkong, Captain Dennett, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 29, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENSIN and DAIREN.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeport wharf on Tuesday, July 2, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & AN-TUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 6, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The Str. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons Capt. K. Hashimoto will be despatched on Thursday, June 27, tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to T. K. K. T. N. Alexander Manager.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luen Yi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN (and Peking via Tientsin).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund, Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Suiyang, Sinkiang, Yangchow, Sungking and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday morning.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund, Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m. The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Under-Signed, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
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| For Colombo via Singapore and Ceylon | For San Francisco via Cuba and Honolulu |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| S.S. COLUSA June 23 | S.S. COLUSA AUG. 7 |
| S.S. SANTA CRUZ AUG. 10 | S.S. SANTA CRUZ Sept. 25 |

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AMERICAN LINE
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For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. arr. leave.
"MANILA MARU" (15,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, July 26, July 27
For Hongkong
"CHICAGO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, July 15, July 16
CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tientsin and Dairen
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, June 29, July 2
For Poochow, Keelung (Formosa) and Takao
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, June 24, June 26
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
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| Key West Aug. 9 | Key West July 26 |
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TENYO MARU 22,000 tons for San Francisco, June 27, 1918
SHINYO MARU 22,000 tons for San Francisco, July 18, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

SHINYO MARU 22,000 tons for Hongkong, June 27, 1918
KOREA MARU 20,000 tons for Hongkong, Aug. 3, 1918
SIBERIA MARU 18,000 tons for Hongkong, Aug. 10, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

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VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

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S.S. "NANKING" AUGUST 3rd
S.S. "CHINA" SEPTEMBER 3rd

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING" JULY 21st
S.S. "CHINA" AUGUST 22nd

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For London or Liverpool via ports.
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AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagsaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

| | Tons | Capt. | Departure |
|--------------|--------|-----------------|-----------|
| KASHIMA MARU | 19,000 | Capt. I. Tomawa | June 30 |
| KATORI MARU | 19,000 | Capt. I. Noma | July 29 |

| | Tons | Capt. | Departure |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------------------|-----------|
| SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and K-be.) | | | |
| FATEGAMI MARU | 4,500 | Capt. N. Tsurubashi | June 25 |
| YAMASHIRO MARU | 7,000 | Capt. Y. Nakajima | July 2 |
| CHIKUGO MARU | 6,000 | Capt. K. Saida | July 5 |

| | Tons | Capt. | Departure |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------|
| SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE | | | |
| OMI MARU | 7,000 | Capt. M. Machida | June 29 |
| CHIKUZEN MARU | 5,500 | Capt. N. Nofuji | July 3 |
| YAKESHIMA MARU | 4,500 | Capt. A. Nakamata | July 6 |
| KUMANO MARU | 5,500 | Capt. S. Saito | July 10 |

| | Tons | Capt. | Departure |
|--------------|--------|-------------------|-----------|
| FOR JAPAN | | | |
| MISHIMA MARU | 16,000 | Capt. S. Murasimi | June 26 |
| FOR SEATTLE | | | |
| ATSUTA MARU | | Capt. K. Inatsu | July 12 |
| FOR HONGKONG | | | |
| KATORI MARU | 19,000 | | July 3 |
| KASHIMA MARU | 19,000 | | Sept. 3 |

| | Tons | Capt. | Departure |
|-------------------------|--------|-------|-----------|
| FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG | | | |
| SUWA MARU | 21,000 | | July 23 |
| FUSHIMI MARU | 21,000 | | Aug. 19 |

| | Tons | Capt. | Departure |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|-----------|
| AUSTRALIAN LINE | | | |
| Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.) | | | |
| NIKKO MARU | 10,000 | | July 17 |
| AKI MARU | 12,500 | | Aug. 31 |
| TANGO MARU | 14,000 | | Sept. 18 |

| | Tons | Capt. | Departure |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|-----------|
| CALCUTTA LINE | | | |
| Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.) | | | |
| FOR BOMBAY LINE | | | |
| Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.) | | | |

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IZUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000—Midnight, 1330—130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

| Mail | Mail | Local | Miles | Peking-Mukden Line | Tientsin-Pukow Line | Shanghai-Nanking Line | Yenchow-Tsingchow Branch Line | Linchow-Tsingchow Branch Line |
|------|------|-------|-------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 101 | 101 | 101 | 0 | dep. Peking | dep. Tientsin | dep. Shanghai | dep. Yenchow | dep. Linchow |
| 204 | 204 | 204 | 84 | arr. Tientsin | arr. Pukow | arr. Nanking | arr. Tsingchow | arr. Tsingchow |
| 234 | 234 | 234 | 84 | dep. Tientsin | dep. Pukow | dep. Shanghai | dep. Yenchow | dep. Linchow |
| 235 | 235 | 235 | 84 | arr. Tientsin | arr. Pukow | arr. Nanking | arr. Tsingchow | arr. Tsingchow |
| 000 | 000 | 000 | 84 | dep. Tientsin | dep. Pukow | dep. Shanghai | dep. Yenchow | dep. Linchow |
| 1910 | 1910 | 1910 | 84 | arr. Tientsin | arr. Pukow | arr. Nanking | arr. Tsingchow | arr. Tsingchow |

| Express | Express | Local | Miles | Shanghai-Nanking Line | Yenchow-Tsingchow Branch Line | Linchow-Tsingchow Branch Line |
|---------|---------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 16 | 16 | 16 | 0 | dep. Shanghai | dep. Yenchow | dep. Linchow |
| 16 | 16 | 16 | 0 | arr. Nanking | arr. Tsingchow | arr. Tsingchow |
| 209 | 209 | 209 | 193 | dep. Shanghai | dep. Yenchow | dep. Linchow |
| 700 | 700 | 700 | 193 | arr. Nanking | arr. Tsingchow | arr. Tsingchow |

| Express | Express | Local | Miles | Shanghai-Nanking Line | Yenchow-Tsingchow Branch Line | Linchow-Tsingchow Branch Line |
|---------|---------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 16 | 16 | 16 | 0 | dep. Shanghai | dep. Yenchow | dep. Linchow |
| 16 | 16 | 16 | 0 | arr. Nanking | arr. Tsingchow | arr. Tsingchow |
| 209 | 209 | 209 | 193 | dep. Shanghai | dep. Yenchow | dep. Linchow |
| 700 | 700 | 700 | 193 | arr. Nanking | arr. Tsingchow | arr. Tsingchow |

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300—train runs on Thursday only. 230—train runs on Friday only.

300—on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.
B—train has buffet car with regular meal service

S—train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. S—train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinaifu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

How U. S. Control
Trade For War

(Continued from Page 1)

greatest economic efficiency may result.

Iron Control Of Shipping

"The United States has a master hand, she has absolute control, she has a strong hold on Atlantic and Pacific shipping. This is being used by the War Trade Board for the benefit of the Allies now and will be used for the benefit of the world after the war. Every ship leaving or arriving at an American port is under orders; the ship must carry the cargo ordered, and any violation of the orders means that the ship and all other ships of the line must remain in United States ports during the remainder of the war. In this way, the War Trade Board is able to see that the needs of the Allies are satisfied.

The speaker paid a tribute to President Wilson, "the far-seeing statesman who had intended to enter the war with a united nation behind him—and did. History will show that President Wilson handled the difficult situation well.

"There are, however, wider issues than the mere conduct of hostilities. The war is bringing on what some fear and what some willingly anticipate—the new social order which is to be the basis of the inevitable socialist reconstruction after the war. National differences have been eliminated and an international economic socialism will be one of the great benefits of the war.

"I believe that we may hope for pourparlers in the spring of 1920. In 1918 we will fight on equal terms with the enemy, at the end of 1918, the Allies will have convinced themselves that they are the superior force and in 1919, Germany will realize that we have the superior force.

"I believe that it is vain to hope that the German people will crumple and I do not think that the expectation of Austria from the Entente would be as valuable as many believe. The war will be won when the Allies have the superior force and we can not afford anything else until we have expended every dollar and offered every man in order that the victory may be assured."

Mr. Pearce's Speech
"Today, gentlemen, is the coronation day of good King George V. and it is therefore, I venture to think, a fitting opportunity for a British subject on such an occasion, not only to cry from the house tops, 'Long live the King' but to give voice to his feelings before such a distinguished gentleman as you, Mr. Chairman, representing the great country of China and one of the Allies and before you, gentlemen, the representatives of the other Allied nations I see present here today.

"Unity is strength, a maxim which is so true and implies so much in three small words and is being borne out today so magnificently by the unity of the Allies. This terrible war with its ghastly loss of life, has had the marvelous effect of knitting together in bonds of steel the whole of the British Empire, and in turn the British Empire and all that she holds dear and dear are knit hand and fast in unity with her brave Allies. In spite of suffering nothing but good can eventuate.

"Belgium, France, Italy, Serbia, Rumania and Montenegro, what have they suffered and yet their soul is not dishonored and still they fight side by side in unity for the great cause of justice and freedom! Portugal, the oldest ally of Great Britain, is well to the fore and has not only carried out her duty on the Western Front nobly but has sacrificed many valued lives in East Africa in the great Allied cause.

"Russia through no other cause but corruption and intrigue has been separated from the Allies for a time only. I would strongly emphasize the word only as I cannot but help believing that future events are shaping that will prove when Russia is once quit of the Bolshevik madness into which she has regrettably fallen and which now holds her by the throat she will survive her enormous struggle for liberty and justice from the yolk of her present unscrupulous oppressor and once again step forward as that stalwart supporter to the Allied cause, already proven during the first years of the war.

"America, what is she doing? I cannot do better than quote the Hon. Mr. Hughes, the premier of the Australian Commonwealth, who recently spoke in England after a visit through the United States. He said: 'America is stripped for the fray. I have seen these men in their thousands calmly preparing with deadly earnestness for the battlefield and they are coming in their millions. We are going to destroy militarism, root and branch from the face of the earth.' Then again shortly afterwards, what does Mr. Bonar Law say?

"American troops are not coming; they have come. America is not coming into the war; she is in it."

"Gentlemen, these short phrases imply all that is holy and strong for the Unity of the Allies. Every man

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

Dr. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Tokyo and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases, Confinement, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases.

Jack in America is keen and strong in the unity. I take off my hat to you citizens of the great American nation.

Japanese Have Helped, Too
"If it had not been for Japan, who cleared the hornet's nest of Tsingtau, the whole of China would have been beset with intrigue by our common enemy; even Shanghai might have been threatened. We cannot deny that the Japanese alliance with Great Britain was a masterstroke of diplomacy on the part of Japanese and British diplomats by which the integrity, may I say unity, of the Far East has been safeguarded.

"Then again has not Great Britain sent Prince Arthur to Japan to present the baton of a British field marshal to the Emperor of Japan and has not a Prince Arthur been accorded a most royal welcome? This indicates the further cementing of the great alliance between East and West, and if it were possible a greater strengthening of the unity of the two nations.

"To China, who has sent thousands of her stalwart sons to assist the Allies, is she not one of the bulwarks of the Unity of the Allies, have we not seen recently our local Chinese friends loaning their strings, and give nobly to the Liberty Loan, the American and also the British War Bonds? What cannot China do with her vast resources? We welcome China in the great Unity of Allies.

"What have I to say to you with regard to this great Unity faced against the machinations of the evil one? In a place like Shanghai, with such a vast cosmopolitan community where the evil one is at work doing his best to break up that unity of Allies which represents the salvation of the world. This I would venture to say. Listen not to the suave tongue of the intriguer or be tempted by corruption, lest it rend you in twain. In other words gentlemen, any attempt to break the unity of the Allies in any portion of the globe, must be frustrated with a bold and united front—get ye behind me Satan.

"In China, more especially, the place of our abode, must we not listen to any attempt to lessen our unity. The tongue of evil is not yet silenced and therefore it behooves all the Allies in this country of China, who are in the throes of internal strife, to assist her in unity so that when the trumpet of victory is sounded the right of freedom and liberty and justice may be shared by her to the full in the great unity of the Allies.

"Before sitting down gentlemen, as it is the coronation day of King George, may I conclude by saying, 'God save the King.'"

Attempt To Take
Rheims Smashed

(Continued from Page 1)

a visit to an abandoned French hospital the writer remarks that German hospitals cannot be compared to times better treated in the enemies hospitals than in ours. With them everything is so clean and the bandages are made of gauze whereas with us they are made of paper."

Want Food To Send Home
German women not infrequently write to their husbands at the front urging them to steal for them that which they are unable to buy at home. The German soldier's description of the fighting are not the most cheerful reading. A Prussian infantryman, writing from La Fere, on June 6 says "We have ceased to advance because the French resist too strongly and our losses have become very heavy. Only a few companies are left of my division. It is impossible to count the wounded."

A wounded soldier who was engaged in the Chateau Thierry sector writes "My battalion was used up in three days and has been put in reserve. Before us are mostly British, French and blacks from Madagascar."

A German officer writes on June 3: "Our attack was fruitless in consequence of the terrible machine-gun fire of the enemy. Among our adversaries we have seen British, French, Africans and Americans."

Americans Storm Trenches
(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, June 21.—Cables received here report that American troops stormed the enemy's trenches and advanced five-eighths of a mile east of Cantigny. Many being Germans were killed in the barrage, and others were captured.

Sixty Germans were driven off while trying to raid the village of Seicheprey, in the Toul sector. A Berlin report calls this "penetrating the American lines."

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, June 20.—An official dispatch from Palestine reports: Our cavalry reconnoitring on the 17th eastward of Jordan killed a number of the enemy.

The Imperial and Australian air squadrons carried out an extensive bombing raid on El Kutrani railway station on the Hedjaz Railway on the morning of the 16th. Direct hits were made on a troop-train full of troops and enemy shelters and the station buildings were set on fire.

A similar raid was carried out on Amman station on the 18th.

TO LICENSE U. S. STOCKYARDS

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 21.—President Wilson has ordered all stockyards to be placed under the Government license system by July 25. Cattle dealers will also be required to obtain licenses.

The proclamation is based on a report of the Investigation Committee which favored grading and price regulations by the Government, which are now being formulated.

Smiles
from the
Mixed
Court

The monitor Gnat was lying up at the Old Dock a day or so ago having her innards tuned up and about forty of her boiler plates were out on the wharf to sun or take the air, or whatever it is that boiler plates need most.

Presently a Chinese watchman noticed Tsai Loong-sung. Tsai was laboring under the impression that he had one of the boiler plates concealed beneath his under, or over, shirt.

Tsai explained to the Court yesterday that there was nothing illegitimate about his dealings with that plate. He was just taking a quiet little saunter down the docks when he stubbed his toe on it and he was removing it to one side so that he could see the water there. The Court pondered this very briefly and wrote upon the charge sheet the words "Two Weeks."

Women are certainly the! Well, ain't it the truth? Take the case of Wong Zung-zang, which same was up in the Mixed Court yesterday.

Wong had a sister, still has a sister as a matter of fact. Wong had wanted for a long, long time to have a nice long visit with this sister. But sister was in Shanghai and Wong was in Tientsin, between which places it is a long walk and not very good pedestrianizing at that. Work of the sort in which Wong is skilled was not very plentiful about Tientsin but finally by eliminating a couple of meals a day and practicing other small economies he managed to pack away the fare to Shanghai. By the time he had accumulated wealth sufficient for the ticket he was not feeling very robust but the thought of seeing once more the long separated sister buoyed him up and he smiled expectantly over it all the way down on the boat and bored his fellowpassengers with anticipatory ravings about the fine time he was going to have when he and sis got together again.

Wong arrived in Shanghai early yesterday morning.

And found that his sister had just left Shanghai for Tientsin.

Wong walked back to the banks of the Whangpoo. He gazed a moment or so at the waters there and then hurried himself viciously at them.

A couple of mildly interested fishermen leisurely ruined his ambitions to drown and after he had told his tale in the Mixed Court Wong was sent to Sinza Refuge to dry out and await the Court's further order. If He'd Asked For The Rush!

Ah Tien, according to his friend Waung Ah-mau a few days ago and, after they had swapped good-mornings, asked for the loan of Waung's tooth powder. Waung refused and a coldness sprang up. Ah went away huffed and Waung shrugged his shoulders and thought no more about it until he saw his erstwhile friend coming bare at a determined pace accompanied by a man who looked husky enough to shoe horses. Then Waung got the notion that the particular locality thereabouts was not suitable to a man in his delicate health and he started to go away from there in long, elastic jumps. Looking back over his shoulder he became more than ever convinced that the district was unhealthy for the athletic gent was hurrying away too, in the same direction. A block down the street a constable stopped the race and interned Waung's pursuer. As he did so a substantial looking iron bar slid out of the captive's sleeve.

Tsen Tsang-sung, the husky one, said in the Mixed Court that he had not meant to hit Waung with the bar. He had merely come over to see friendship restored again between Waung and Ah and had only brought the bar along for protection. The Court couldn't see that a man of Tsen's build needed much protection but agreed that if he felt apprehensive about it he should not be exposed to the perils of the streets. And he won't be for a month.

DR. SCORE BROWN KILLED

Word has just been received that Dr. Score Brown, formerly of C. M. S. Hospital Ninspo, has been killed in action on the Salonica front. Shortly after the outbreak of the war Dr. Brown offered his services to the British Government and was posted to Salonica. It was here that he gained the Military Cross for gallant work. His death followed shortly after a short home leave. He has a brother who is still fighting for the Allies.

PRINCE SEES SCHOOL

Reuters Pacific Service
Tokio, June 22.—Prince Arthur of Connaught this morning visited the Military Cadets' Preparatory School, where the boys were engaged in tournaments of Jiu-jitsu, fencing, and athletic exercises. He was shown also the teaching of the English language. His Highness evidently felt special interest in the boys' exercises. Prince Yasuhiro, the second son of the Emperor, who is studying there, was introduced to His Royal Highness. The Military Cadets' School was afterward visited.

Italians Dest oy
Austrian Bridges

(Continued from Page 1)

Canal, on the Oderzo Treviso Railway, and on Montello. In the region of Montello the battle increased to a violence equalling the great battles on Carso Plateau. The Italians at certain points drove forward their storming columns six times. His heavy losses forced the enemy to employ his reserves without any system, throwing divisions and regiments into the battle. All his efforts were in vain. Marshal von Boroewic not only completely maintained his captured lines but, with General Scharizer's infantry divisions, drove back the Italians towards the west to southward of the Treviso railway.

Southeastward of Asiago the Italians again tried to storm our positions with the same ill-success as on previous days.

Austrian Losses Heavy
Paris, June 19.—A message from Rome states that, according to a French communique issued in Italy, the Austrians met with a sanguinary check on the 15th when attacking in mass formation the French forces in the region of Asiago. The French made 325 prisoners and captured much material. The Austrian losses were considerable as on the front of one regiment alone 600 bodies have been interred.

According to orders found on prisoners, the enemy had assigned himself far off objectives and wished to ensure his advance on the plain, but did not even reach the French first line.

A message from Rome states that the great Austrian offensive against Italy in a supreme effort to pierce the Italian lines and sweep across the plain to Vicenza, Bassano and Venice has been disintegrated by the magnificent Italian resistance supported by British and French contingents. The general opinion is that, regarded as a whole, the offensive has suffered very severely.

The French troops fought splendidly. The Supreme Command pays the greatest homage to their valor, courage and aggressiveness. The fact that they lost only four men, who are missing, while twelve French Grenadiers captured 162 Austrians, is the best proof. The French artillery had the best of the enemy and decimated his troops on Asiago Plateau.

Bohemians Surrender
Freely To The Italians

London, June 20.—Numbers of Bohemian troops who have surrendered on the Italian front explained their action by producing proclamations dropped by Italian airmen announcing that Italy has adopted the cause of the Czechoslovaks as a nation and inviting them to rally to the national cause.

Lloyd-George Congratulates
Italian Army On Defense

London, June 20.—Press Bureau: Mr. Lloyd George has telegraphed to Sr. Orlando, the Italian Premier:

"The Imperial War Cabinet, representative of all the peoples and nations of the British Empire, desire to congratulate the Italian Army on the splendid defense they have made in the great battle now in progress. The War Cabinet has watched with pride and admiration the unwavering courage with which the brave soldiers of Italy, in company with the French and British, have repulsed the offensive conducted with the whole strength of the Austro-Hungarian army. This great success has been a deep source of encouragement to the Allies. Coming at the most fateful hour of the whole war, it is a good augury that the Alliance of Free Nations will ere long free the world once and for all from the military domination which has threatened it so long."

SONG SERVICE REPORT

The first annual report of the American Song Service records a most successful year of religious devotion. Thirty-nine meetings were held during the season at which a number of able speakers addressed the audiences. The service was started at a parlor meeting on March 25, 1917, with thirty attendants, and at the fifth session the attendance had grown so that the meetings were transferred to the Palace Hotel. The outgoing committee suggests that the meetings be suspended during July, August and September and proposes a budget of \$1,000 for expenses next year.

Lloyd-George Opens
Question Of Aliens

Premier To Go Over Whole Problem Anew, Newspapers Report

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, June 20.—The papers state that owing to a recent complaint Mr. Lloyd George has decided to overhaul the whole question of aliens in Great Britain.

Tomorrow's Band Concert

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Garden tomorrow, weather permitting, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:

1. March—Barataria.....Sullivan.
 2. Overture—Il Barbiere di Siviglia.....Rossini.
 3. Waltz—The Choristers.....Phelps.
 4. Selection—Le Toreador.....Adam.
 5. Song—As when the Snow Drift Thomas.
 6. Selection—The Bohemian Girl.....Balfe.
- A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

Trace Of Murderers
Of Missionary Found
Despite Government

Peking, Busy Raking Plunder
Of Corrupt Loans, Neglected To Act

Reuters Pacific Service
Peking, June 22.—In view of the conflicting circumstances surrounding the murder of the missionary, Mr. Graham, on April 15, by Chekiang pirates off the coast of Pukien Province, the following facts are important:

The Chinese Government was repeatedly asked to instruct the local authorities in Fukien and Chekiang Provinces, and also the naval officials, to use all efforts to bring the pirates to justice. No success having attended the efforts presumably made, the British Legation proposed that H. M. S. Cadmus co-operate in searching for the pirates. The Chinese declined the co-operation and instead the Legation of a fight against pirates off the coast of Chekiang over a month ago in which a considerable number of pirates were stated to have been captured. The Cadmus, however, with the British Consul at Ningpo aboard, started searching.

On June 17 the Garrison Commissioner, who is the chief military official at Haimen, informed the Consul that none of those arrested appeared to be connected with the murder, and offered no assistance. The Consul discovered on the following day, at an island twenty miles from Haimen, property belonging to the late Mr. Graham together with evidence incriminating a number of Chinese, including an official of the Haimen Water Police, an ex-pirate. A woman was arrested and, with the late Mr. Graham's belongings, was handed over to the Garrison Commissioner, who pleaded illness and refused to see the Consul. The Legation then asked the Government to investigate the circumstances. There the matter rests for the present.

Mr. Sammons Reports
On Help Of Chinese

Talks At Home On How Liberal-ly They Subscribed To Liberty Loan

(American Wireless To Reuters)

San Francisco, June 21.—Mr. Thomas Sammons, the American Consul-General at Shanghai, arrived at this port today. He stated that of the \$600,000 for the Third Liberty Loan raised in Shanghai, thirty per cent was subscribed by Chinese, who are likely to buy bonds of the Fourth Loan even more liberally.

WARR AFTER WAR

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

Noel, Murray & Co., Ltd.

Having been favored with instructions from
R. S. ADAMS, Esq.
 Will sell at his Residence
 No. 475 AVENUE JOFFRE
 (Just beyond Route de Say Zong)
 on
MONDAY, the 24th JUNE,
 Commencing at 10 a.m.

The Surplus Household Furniture and Effects

Contained therein:
 Comprising:—
HALL,
DRAWING ROOM,
DINING ROOM,
3 BED ROOM
REQUISITES.

Including:—
 Camphor-wood Wardrobe, Writing Table, Book Cases and Book Shelves, Tapestry Covered Double Spring Chesterfield Couch, Wicker Couch with Cushions, Glass-door Music Cabinet, Fancy Wicker Chairs, American Cane Seated Rocking Chairs, Round Dining Table, Cane Seated Dining Chairs, Sideboard, Screens, Occasional Table, Complete White Enamelled Bedroom Suite, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Double Brass-mounted Iron Bedstead, Single Iron Bedsteads with Bedding, Curtains, Pictures, Ornaments, Glass and Crockery Ware, Pantry and Kitchen Requisites.

also
 One Fine-toned Upright Grand Piano by "Winkelmann"
 One "Victor" Victrola in Mahogany Case
 One "Singer's" Treadle Sewing Machine
 One Pair Single Square Post Brass Bedsteads
 One Almost New Ice Chest by H. and H., Tennis Net with Iron Poles, Tennis Bats
 One Gent's Saddle with Bridle and Pony Blanket
 One Lawn Mower
 One Stone Roller
 And a small lot of Pot Plants

On View from Saturday noon and Sunday, the 22nd and 23rd inst. Descriptive Catalogues on the Premises.
 19th June, 1918.

The Kailan Mining Administration

NOTICE

As the financial year of the Administration ends on the 30th instant, it is particularly requested that Creditors will present their accounts for payment on or before that date.

BUTTER!

BUTTER!!

BUTTER!!!

Fresh Butter in one-lb. pats.

"DAISY" BRAND

and

"MEADOW" BRAND

may be obtained from all leading Storekeepers in Shanghai and the principal Outports. Shipped to Outports packed in pure machine made tins.

Tinned Butter in 2 lb. (nom) tins
 Finest Australian

"BULLFINCH" BRAND

and

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Imported by

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Tel. 244. 5 Peking Road.

NOTICE

The closing up of our retail business in Shanghai in no way affects *Hill's Bazaar* which will be held as before, at Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin and Chefoo.

H. G. HILL & CO.

10 ROOMS to let on second floor of 113-15 Avenue Edouard VII for offices or living quarters. Apply Manager, the Oriental Press.

Mr. G. A. Bena

P. A. C.

Elizabeth Lloyd, fully qualified in obstetrics, having had 12 years' experience in London and Liverpool Hospitals, is prepared to take cases.

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 Hours 10-12; 2-4.
 1372 Nanking Road.

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COMPANY

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 18329

FOR SEATTLE

"YESAKI MARU"

(transshipment at Kobe)

Cargo from Shanghai to be forwarded not later than July 10th.

"DAIREN MARU"

(Kobe-transshipment)

Cargo from Shanghai to be forwarded not later than the middle of July.

For particulars, apply to

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Tel. N. 167

(Export Department), Shanghai.

TONNAGE FOR MARSEILLES

"SHOKWA MARU"

Sailing hence early in July.

"FUKURA MARU"

Sailing hence July or August.

TONNAGE FOR PORT SAID

"CANTON MARU"

Sailing hence end of July.

"YESAN MARU"

Sailing hence end of August.

For particulars, please apply to

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Acting Agents),

Export Department—Shanghai.

Tel. N. 167.

BILL SMITH

says:

FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS ALWAYS USE REYNELL'S HIRANO WATER

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Agents

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, Building Contractors—Engineers' Supplies.
 11284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.

NOTICE

I have this day authorised Mr. E. Mazzi to sign my name per procurator.

G. A. BENA.

Shanghai, June 20th, 1918.

NOTICE

In virtue of the Power of Attorney given to me by Messrs. FRANCESCO CINZANO & CO., TORINO SOCIETA' COMMISIONARIA D'ESPORTAZIONE, MILANO SOCIETA' ANONIMA BENIGNO CRESPI, MILANO.

I have this day authorised Mr. E. Mazzi to sign the above Firms per procurator.

G. A. BENA.

Shanghai, June 20th, 1918.

TURKISH BATH

and Massage establishment, fat people reduce and benefit their health. We also cure rheumatism, nervousness, sciatica, gout, lumbago, neuralgia and alcoholic and nicotine poison.
 15 years' experience in U.S.A.
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(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)

11284 BROADWAY & 111 TIENTSIN ROAD, SHANGHAI

Stocks of

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Business and Official Notices are printed on Page 21

APARTMENTS

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18468 J.23.

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TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road, corner residence of five good rooms, near Wayside tram. Rent Tals 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

18229

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18354

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18248

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FOR SALE: A very stylish Australian horse, victoria, set of new harness, 3 suits maffo's uniform, 2 sets of covers for carriage. For order to view, please apply to Box 442, THE CHINA PRESS.

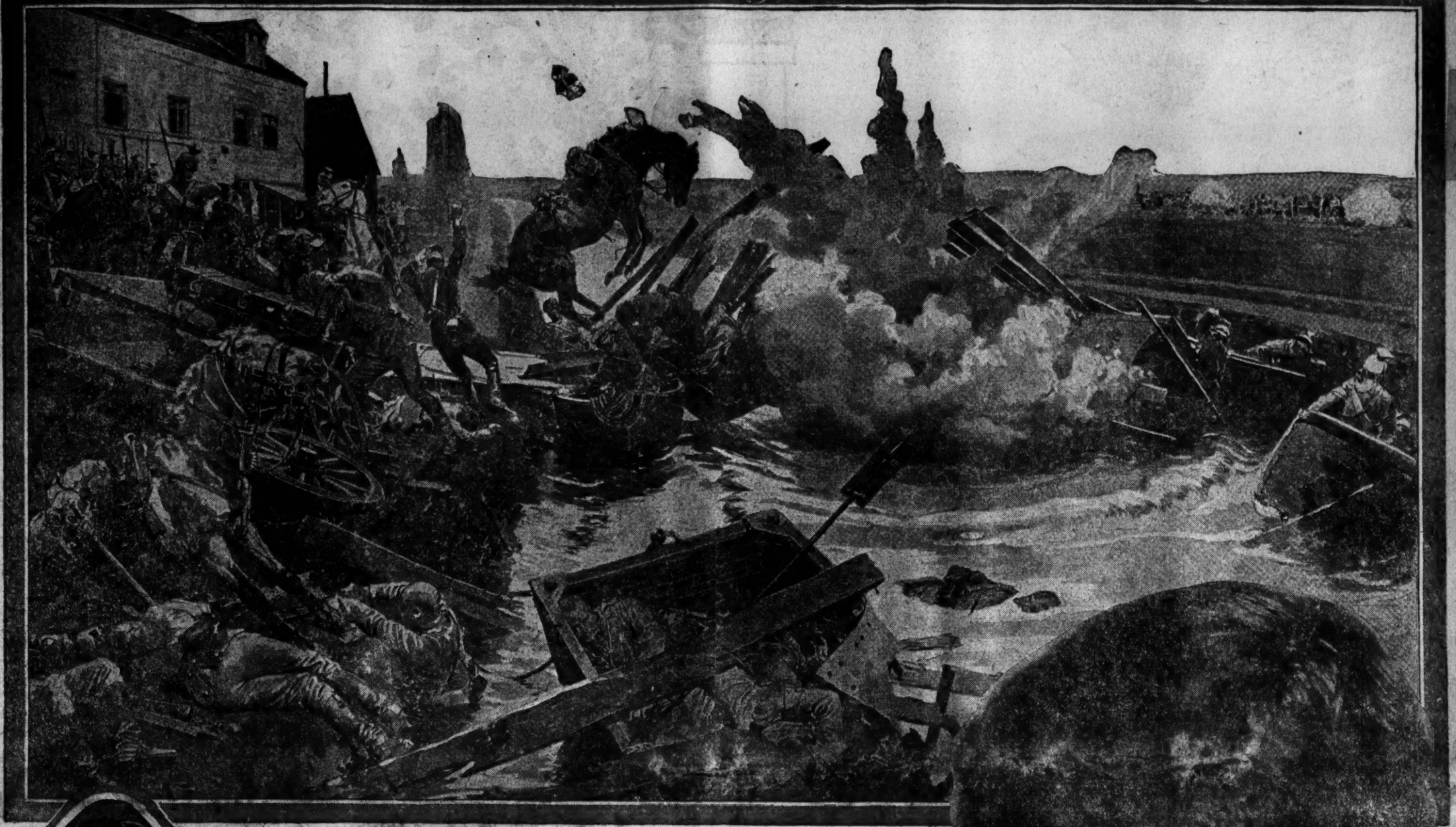
18412 J.23.

Amusement Advertising

will be found on

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The Cannon that Rang Her Wedding Bells



British Artillery Destroying German Pontoons During the First Onrush of the Teutons in 1914. An Incident Portrayed by the Famous Italian Artist Matania for the London Sphere Which the Lucky Shot Probably Duplicated.

War Romance of Miss Constance Moore and the Young American Who Won Her with His First Lucky Shot



Lieutenant Donald Walker.

It has been truly said that fashions change in everything except hearts. And the same rules that held good in the now most ancient of games when it was still young, back in the cave age, hold good to-day in an age of high explosives and machinery.

This is apropos of the marriage, soon to be celebrated, of Miss Constance Moore, one of our most beautiful and richest heiresses. She will become the wife of Lieutenant Donald Walker, also rich and now serving with our artillery in France. How Lieutenant—probably now Captain—Walker made Miss Moore name a certain day for his happiness is the subject of this story.

Back in the cave age days, to delve into ancient history again, the gentle swain of that time had two ways of winning his bride. One was to club her into submission, and the other was to present her with the head and hide of some other admirer whom she feared would club her into submission.

These methods became transmuted in the age of chivalry, much later on, to something more delicate. Sir Percival, in love with the Lady Rowena, would ask her when the happy day would be.

"Not," would say the Lady Rowena, gently but firmly, "until you have destroyed the giant Bongle-Eyes," or "the evil and wicked Sir Marmaduke," or "rescued five or six unhappy other ladies from bondage," or whatever else might occur to her.

And even in times of peace, rather infrequent as they have been, the girl has many times set her hand in the balance against some noble or chivalrous or kindly or self-sacrificing deed of her lover.

If stories from France are to be believed, Miss Moore, after she discovered that she really loved Mr. Walker, said to him:

"I will marry you as soon as you put a German battery out of action." And Mr. Walker promptly not only put a battery out of action, but by one lucky shot prevented a large body of the enemy from crossing a highly important bridge in a certain part of France during the first German offensive recently.

Miss Moore is the daughter of Mrs. William R. Sayles, Jr., by her first husband, Henry Boyton Moore. She is a niece of Mrs. Warner Miffin Leeds, sister-in-law of the very famous Mrs. Leeds, who inherited the many millions of her husband, "The Tin Plate King." Her sister is Mrs. Ernest A. Bigelow, of Colorado Springs. Mrs. Moore, her mother, married Commander William R. Sayles, U. S. N., and is now in Paris, where Commander Sayles is attached to the American Embassy.

Mr. Walker comes from one of the oldest and finest New Jersey families. He left Summit, N. J., early in the war, going over to France with the Norton-Harjes Ambulance Unit. Miss Moore did not land in Paris until after the entrance of America into the war. In fact, just as the world strife had taken him off the track of a career he had planned for himself, just so it had taken Miss Moore off hers. In January of 1917 she was sure that she was going on the stage. She wanted to do something serious and not fritter her life away in fashionable society.

"I want a career," said Miss Moore at that time. "The stage has always appealed strongly to me and I have seriously taken up the art of acting."

But when her country went to war Miss Moore saw broader fields for usefulness open up. Going abroad with her mother and stepfather, she took up work in the canteens behind the lines, ministering to the comfort of the men. Here her wealth and her personality and charm were more than useful. The canteens are the rest houses and the dining halls for the fighters. They are oasis of

peace and comfort in the desert of battle. Men still stunned from tremendous bombardments and from the slaughter come into these places and find among their own people strength to readjust themselves. Sometimes Miss Moore's work carried her right behind the trenches themselves, where hot coffee and soup and whatever else can be gotten to them are served straight to the front lines. Such canteen service is extra hazardous, but Miss Moore never shrank from her duty.

It was while engaged in this work that she met Mr. Walker. He gave her, it seems, a lift in the ambulance back to the billets. Mr. Walker had been doing heroic service and had several times been cited for bravery. Neither had known each other before, but both were at once interested in each other.

More and more, among the scenes of horror and desolation, this interest grew. Miss Moore is militant. Like thousands of other Americans who have looked upon the battlefields and have seen what the Germans have reeked upon this once smiling, happy land she felt an active desire for retaliation and punishment.

There is no more dangerous service than the ambulance service, and no greater one. But ambulance men are barred from punishing those who have made the wrecks that they carry.

"I am going to the artillery school at Fontainebleau, Constance," said Mr. Walker one day not many weeks ago.

"You mean that you are going into the active fighting service?" asked Miss Moore.

"Yes," said Mr. Walker.

The girl looked at him. There was something in her eyes that set his pulses beating rapidly.

"Don't you think you take enough chances on the ambulance?" she asked, a little shyly.

"But you know how we feel about the actual fighting," said Walker.

She looked up at him again and her eyes

Miss Constance Moore, Heiress and Fashionable Society Girl Who Will Become the Bride of the Brave American Soldier She Met in France.

"Do you really care, Constance?" he asked.

Her answer was not an articulate one.

The next day she told her mother that she was engaged to Donald Walker. Mrs. Sayles had met the Jerseyman and had liked him. Of course, Constance had had her pick of titles and millionaires, but these were war times and the American looked very good to Mrs. Sayles. She gave her consent. But when Mr. Walker pressed for a marriage date Miss Moore was again shy.

"There is so much work to do for the world," she said.

This was not very satisfactory. At last she said, according to the stories of friends, "When you get your first German battery I will name the day."

Mr. Walker went back to his work of learning to shoot big guns with more ardor and enthusiasm than he had ever shown before. It was so marked that it won the un-

grudging admiration of his French teachers and confreres. And then, not long ago, came the time when, with his battery, he was placed at the front. The Germans were pressing down upon the sector. Several German batteries were doing effective work and one was particularly annoying. Walker was given the range. The two "finding shots" were placed accurately and the third one went straight down upon the battery, putting it forever out of business, as the aerial observer telegraphed immediately.

If the thought of what that meant came to him Mr. Walker did not show it. He went on shooting. The Germans had been trying to put pontoons across the stream that separated them from the portion where Walker was fighting. A lucky shot from his battery destroyed their work and brought these operations for that day at least to an end.

As soon as the young artilleryman was relieved he went back to claim Miss Moore's promise. Then the engagement was officially announced, and by the time this article appears in print Miss Constance Moore, former society belle, now active canteenist behind the west front, will probably have become Mrs. Captain Donald Walker, of the artillery.





The Hat
That Tops
This
Costume
Has as a
Model
the
Orient's
Fas



This Coat, of Modern Lines and Material, Has the
Oriental Suggestion in the Silk Embroidery
That Forms Its Border

Fashions Reflect the Orient

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
(“LUCILE”)

THE Occident continues to borrow lavishly from the Orient for its wardrobe.

The inspiration of the East is manifest on this page. Each of the three costumes bears the subtle fingerprints of the influence of the old lands beyond the Pacific.

The dark silk coat, for instance, looks modern. So it is in color and in fabric. Taffeta is distinctly a modern building material for clothes. But “the moving finger” of the East has written upon the border of the cloak. Chinese embroidery in a light and contrasting shade is arranged in narrow but lightening yet enriching bands, enhancing, as financiers estimate, the beauty and elegance of the gown three hundred per cent.

(“Lucile”
Models)

The smart, afternoon gown, lace as to its narrow petticoat, wide as to its filmy tunic, still shows the impress of Orientalism. The hat is unmistakably of the same origin as the fez.

The last of the pictures might easily be mistaken for that of a beauty making her escape from a harem of Egypt or Turkey. The hat and veil

are not of the Western continent, save as they have been imported to it.

The ramifications of the Eastern motif in dress are nearly countless. They appear in panels of rich embroidery upon one-piece gowns of silk. Or, if the taste and purse of the wearer require a less ornate dress plot, bands of the embroidery decorate the gown, or the Orient peeps at one in bits applied upon the collar and cuffs. So of cloaks. Even the somewhat military cape of cloth now worn for walking costumes may have touches of Oriental embroidery in the lining.

Evening gowns and wraps display the richest demonstrations of its beauty. The mandarin coat of silk, embroidered with various silks, or encrusted with designs in metallic thread, even occasionally revealing a gem, is with us at the theatres and at concerts. The veiling gowns that by their drapery suggest the mystery and coquetry of the harem are frequently evident. Veils are worn with Oriental grace and in Oriental splendor. Glimpses of the exquisite ruffles of Turkish pantalettes are enticingly present.

There is no shade of doubt that the Oriental influence has improved our taste in colors. The younger the nation the more it likes violent hues.

The colors of the ancient Orient are as soft as the speech of its peoples. Primary colors are toned by the introduction of grays and creams. The mingling of Oriental colors is like the sound of drawing-room conversation among persons of breeding. No strident note is struck. No harsh sound jars. The blend is as of piano notes in a lullaby.

This Fashion
might Have Come
Directly from a Harem of the East



How The New Irish Home-Rule Plan Would Work

System Proposed By The Recent Convention Compared With Self-Government In Canada And Other British Overseas Dominions

By Charles Johnston

Sir Horace Plunkett's report to the Prime Minister on the work of the Irish Convention makes it clear that not two, but four, conflicting solutions of the Irish question have been ardently supported in Ireland. Counting from right to left, there is, first, the Imperialist view of Unionist Ulster; next, there is the Imperialist-Nationalist view of Sir Horace Plunkett; third, there is the Nationalist view of Bishop O'Donnell; and, fourth, there is the Secessionist view of the Sinn Feiners, whose motto, "Sinn Fein," means "Ourselves."

The first three of these views were represented in the Irish Convention; the fourth, the Sinn Fein Party, refused to have anything to do with the convention. But Bishop O'Donnell's party was willing to accept, for the time being, the solution put forward by Sir Horace Plunkett's party, so that from thirty to fifty members, or about two-thirds of the convention, were willing to accept, for Ireland, the kind of Parliament supported by Sir Horace Plunkett, but with the distinct understanding that it was only to be a halfway house.

One may conveniently describe Sir Horace Plunkett's Irish Parliament by calling it a "Canadian" Parliament for Ireland. As in the Dominion of Canada, Sir Horace's plan provides for a Viceroy representing the British Crown; for a Senate; and for a House of Commons, to consist of 200 members, compared with Canada's 221 members.

The Viceroy, (in Ireland called the Lord Lieutenant, in Canada the Governor General), is provided, "shall not be a political officer," a phrase whose meaning is not defined, though it apparently means that he shall remain outside Irish partisan divisions; he is to hold office for six years. His salary shall be sufficient to throw the post open to men of moderate means. And he shall not be subject to "any religious disqualification," which means, of course, that he may be a Roman Catholic.

The Canadian Parliament has a Senate of 96 members; Sir Horace Plunkett's party proposes an Irish Senate somewhat smaller—of 64 members.

Canadian Senators are nominated for life of the Viceroy, and are made up as follows: Twenty-four each from Ontario and Quebec, (the old Upper and Lower Canada), which this supply exactly half the Senate; 10 each from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, (the other two members of the original Dominion, in 1847); 4 from Prince Edward Island, and 6 each from the new Western Provinces, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The basis of the Canadian Senate is, therefore, strictly geographical.

Sir Horace Plunkett's proposed Irish Senate is made up on a quite different principle; it is designed to represent classes, namely, the legal profession, (Lord Chancellor, Roman Catholic Church, (four Bishops), the Church of Ireland, (Anglican, two Bishops), the Presbyterian Church, (one representative), the large cities, (Lord Mayor of Dublin, Belfast, Cork), the Irish peerage, (15 peers resident in Ireland, elected by peers resident in Ireland), special minority interests, (11 persons, nominated by the Viceroy), Commerce and Industry, (15 representatives), Labor, (4 representatives), 1 from each of the four Provinces, Ulster, Leinster, Munster, Connaught, and 32 County Councils, (2 representatives from each of the four Provinces).

Like the Canadian House of Commons, the Irish House of Commons proposed by Sir Horace Plunkett is to continue for five years, unless sooner dissolved. There are to be 200 members, or 1 member for each 22,000 of the population.

But Sir Horace Plunkett's scheme does not contemplate the election of all the 200 Irish members. Only 160 are to be elected, while forty are to be selected in other ways, as follows: The three universities are each to have two members, elected by graduates. Special representation is to be given to urban and industrial areas by grouping the smaller towns. Proportional representation (like the Hare system) is to be applied, to provide for the representation of Unionist minorities. But the most striking proposal for the forty selected members is this: "Forty percent of the membership of the House of Commons shall be guaranteed to the Unionists," and in pursuance of this twenty members shall be nominated by the Viceroy to represent Unionist minorities in the south and west. Further, twenty additional members shall be elected by Ulster to represent commercial, industrial, and agricultural interests, which appears to mean the shipbuilding industry of Belfast and the Ulster linen trade, with a few further industries. The nominated members are to disappear, in whole or in part, after fifty years. This plan would give 120 Nationalist members, as against 80 Unionist members; so that any Nationalist legislation could be carried over the heads of the Unionists.

If we stick to Canada as a basis of comparison, we shall at once meet two striking differences, concerning both of which Sir Horace Plunkett is silent in the first place. Inclusion of Provinces within the Dominion of Canada has always been voluntary, and while Prince Edward Island and the Western Territories did enter the Dominion, Newfoundland, with only a quarter million inhabitants, refused, and after more than fifty years, persists in this refusal. This even cuts up the continental area of British North America, since the coast of Labrador belongs, not to the Dominion, but to the wholly separate Government of Newfoundland. The analogy with British North America is, therefore,

wholly favorable to the claim of Unionist Ulster for separate treatment. Australia, also a Federal Government, likewise made the inclusion of West Australia optional.

There is another striking difference: Within the Dominion of Canada there are nine Provinces, fairly comparable with the four Provinces of Ireland. Of these nine Canadian Provinces, only one, Ontario, has a population considerably in excess of Ulster, Quebec about equals Ulster, with something over a million and a half; none of the other seven Canadian Provinces has a population equal to one-third of Ulster. Yet each one of the nine has a separate Parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant Governor. Each one of the nine has full powers to regulate its own local affairs and dispose of its own revenues. Direct taxation for revenue purposes is assigned exclusively to the provincial Parliaments, as are also the administrations of justice and education. It seems strange that no such provincial Parliaments for Ireland, or at any rate a provincial Parliament for Ulster, appear to have been proposed.

So far we have considered only the outward form of the Parliament which Sir Horace Plunkett proposes for Ireland. As to its substance, the chief matter is, of course, the control of finances; and on no point were there so many discordant opinions in the convention. Beginning, as before, at the right, the Ulster Unionists maintain "that the fiscal unity of the United Kingdom must be preserved intact." This, in practice, means that customs duties and excise taxes on liquor manufactured in the United Kingdom shall continue to be levied and collected by the Imperial Parliament, as at present.

Sir Horace Plunkett and the Imperialist-Nationalists offer a compromise: They suggest that the Imperial Parliament shall continue to control customs and excise until after the war, and that the question shall be taken up again within seven years after the conclusion of peace.

Bishop O'Donnell's party seeks

THE AMAZING INTERLUDE

The Amazing Interlude. By Mary Roberts Rinehart. Illustrated. George H. Doran Company, \$1.40 (gold) net.

In an ugly, commonplace city in Pennsylvania lived 19-year-old Sara Lee Kennedy, who was pretty, and so very far from commonplace that she was, in fact, quite extraordinary. But no one ever even suspected this extraordinaryness of hers until the winter of 1914-15. For it was then that Sara Lee made up her mind to go to Belgium, to that tiny strip still unconquered by Germany, and there make soup to help feed the Belgian Army. She had no money, but when she told her plan to the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church they agreed to provide her with \$100 a month. So though Harvey, her unimaginative, selfish and rather stupid, if honest and reliable, fiancé, protested bitterly, off she started. But in all probability she would never have reached her goal had it not been for her accidental meeting with Henri, "of no other name that may be given." He was an officer in the Belgian Army, a person of influence as well as resource, and he presently succeeded in establishing Sara Lee just quarter of a mile behind the Belgian trenches, in that small, partly ruined house which was soon to be known far and wide as the Little House of Mercy.

It must be admitted that through all this early part of the book the reader finds himself constantly repeating, "Well, any number of strange and improbable things really have happened in this war." In an unsuccessful effort to believe the story of Sara Lee. But when the little house is finally reached, one forgets the lack of plausibility attending the process of getting there. In the interest of the descriptions. Thoroughly read and convincing is the picture of the weary soldiers and their gratitude for the simple comforts the little house afforded them, of the sodden skies and war-wrecked landscape, the terrors of the bombardment, the alternating hope and dread, the indomitable cheerfulness and courage. There in that little house, one corner of which had been shot away, Sara Lee served hot soup and chocolate to sick and exhausted men, applied first-aid dressings and bandages, and "gave each night in that little house, of mercy something that nothing else could give—warmth and welcome, but above all, a touch of home."

After a time certain high officers came to see and to thank Sara Lee, and at last, one never-to-be-forgotten day, that knightly gentleman, the hero-King Albert of Belgium, himself paid tribute to little Sara Lee Kennedy. And tragedy came, too—came with the capture and the shooting of spies, with the arrival of the first victims of the German poison gas, and the death of one whose blithe brave spirit had done much to make sunshine in the little house of mercy. Sara Lee learned much and fast in those days. And she got another point of view

This Is To Notify The Public

that we have removed to 20 Nanking Road —

(First Floor)

where we are showing a fine line of Handmade Laces, Embroideries, etc., and which we are offering at very low prices to both wholesale and retail trade.

THE LACE BAZAAR COMPANY

Walk In Trench A Desert Epic

Lord Dunsany, the playwright, is a Captain in the First Battalion of Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and was wounded in action in 1916. Consequently he writes of the trenches from personal knowledge.

By Capt. Lord Dunsany

To stand at the beginning of a road is always wonderful; for on all roads before they end experience lies; sometimes adventure.

And a trench, even as a road, has its beginnings somewhere. In the heart of a very strange country you find them suddenly. A trench may begin in the ruins of a house, may run up out of a ditch, may be cut into a rise of ground sheltered under a hill, and is built in many ways by many men.

As to who is the best builder of trenches there can be little doubt, and any British soldier would probably admit that for painstaking work and excellence of construction, there are few to rival Von Hindenburg. His Hindenburg line is a model of neatness and comfort, and it would be only a very ungrateful British soldier who would deny it. German dugouts, in particular, have been a great comfort to our men since July, 1916.

You come to the trenches out of strangely wasted lands; you come, perhaps, to a wood in an agony of contortions, black, branchless, sepulchral trees, and then no more trees at all. The country after that is still called Nord or Somme, but it is called Nord on the map as though it smiled there still, sheltering cities and hamlets and radiant white orchards and gardens, but the country named Somme, or whatever it be, is all gone away, and there stretches for miles instead one of the world's great deserts, a thing to take its place no longer with smiling lands, but with Sahara, Gobi, Kalahari and the Karoo; not to be thought of as Picardy, but more suitably to be named the Desert of Wilhelm.

Through these sad lands one goes to come to the trenches. Overhead floats, until it is chased away, an airplane with little black crosses, that you can scarcely see at his respectful height, peering to see what more harm may be done in the desolation and ruin.

Things Unusual In A Desert

You see many things there that are unusual in deserts; a good road, a railway, perhaps a motor bus; you see what was obviously once a village, and hear English songs; but one who has not seen it can imagine the country in which the trenches lie unless he bear a desert clearly in his mind, a desert that has moved from its place on the map by some enchantment of

wizardry and come down on a smiling country. Would it not be glorious to be a Kaiser and be able to do things like that?

Past all manner of men, past no trees, no hedges, no fields, but only one field from sky line to sky line that has been harrowed by war, one goes with companions that this event in our history has drawn from all parts of the earth. On that road you may hear, all-in one walk, where is the best place to get lunch in the city; you may hear how they laid a drag for some Irish pack and what the master said; you may hear a farmer lamenting over the harm that Kluck's crocodones do to his coffee crop; you may hear Shakespeare quoted and *La Vie Parisienne*.

In the village you see a lot of German orders with their silly notes of exclamation after them, written up on notice boards among the ruins. Ruins and German orders. That turning movement of Von Kluck's near Paris in 1914 was a mistake. Had he not done it we might have had ruins and German orders everywhere. And yet Von Kluck may comfort himself with the thought that it is not by his mistakes that Destiny shapes the world; such a nightmare as a worldwide German domination can have had no place among the scheme of things.

Beyond the village the batteries are thick. A great howitzer near the road lifts its huge muzzle slowly, fires and goes down again, and lifts again and fires. It is as though Polyphemus had lifted his huge shape

slowly, leisurely from the hillsides, where he was sitting, and hurled the mountain top, and sat down again. If he is firing pretty regularly you are sure to get the blast of one of them as you go by, and it can be a very strong wind indeed.

And so we come in sight of the support trenches, and at the same time perilously near to the limit of space that in these exigent days the editor is likely to allow to this article.

NEW 'ACE' FROM ALABAMA

'Most Timid Of Our Four Children' Says Lieut. Baer's Proud Father

Mobile, Ala., May 10.—Lieutenant Frank Baer, member of the Lafayette Escadrille, who has just won designation as an American "ace" by official recognition that he has brought down five German airplanes, is described by his father as "the most timid of our four children. But fighting has been Frank's game for some time," the parent continued.

In a letter to his father, a Louisville & Nashville engineer, written before the downing of his fifth airplane, Lieutenant Baer said: "Well, Dad, at last I got my first 'official' German airplane. Day before yesterday (March 11, 8 p.m.) I, unaccompanied, was flying inside the German lines. As time drew near for me to come home, as I had been out my full time, and while almost at our lines, the French sent up a signal to me which told me in what sector the boche were. I turned around, and was greeted by seven German planes.

Part of the enemy machines were above me and part of them below. "Well, I only had enough gasoline for ten minutes more flight, and I was six or eight kilometers inside their lines."

"I pointed my machine at the closest one to me, and as I got right on him I opened up with my machine gun, and down he went. The rest of them came at me, and at the same time I sure did some 'scientific' retreating." Well, the Hun I killed is "official"; that is, I got credit for killing him. He fell about seven kilometers in his own lines, but the French saw him hit the ground.

"The next morning, March 12, at 9:25 o'clock I speared another Hun. It was in just about the same place as the first one I killed. He was about ten or eleven kilometers within his lines when he fell. I saw him crash to the ground. He was one of a patrol of five boche. Again I had to do some 'scientific' retreating." I had all of them on my tail. Their bullets were flying all around me. However, I got home. The second one is not yet 'official'. I do not know if it will be officially recorded, but I hope so.

"I really have four Germans that I have barged in the air, but credit for only one so far. I have had five combats in the last five days, with three bullets in my machine. But I shot down two Germans, and perhaps another one not yet confirmed." Lieutenant Baer has two brothers in the service of their country. Arthur Baer is a Quartermaster aboard the cruiser Charleston and A. W. (Bud) Baer is in the Gun Sighting Department, Navy Yard, Washington. A. W. Baer served two years on an American submarine.

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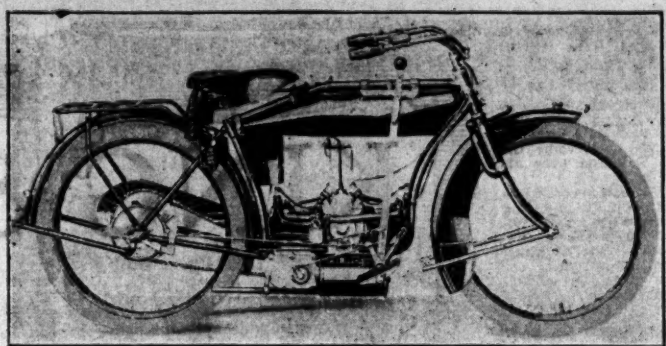


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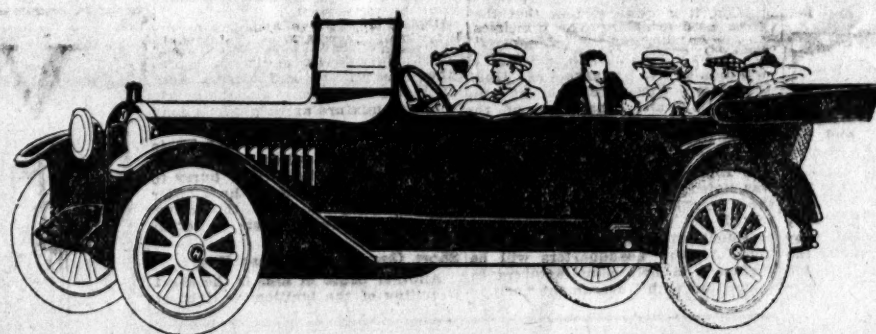
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Substitutes For Leather Meet Automobile's Needs

Most of those who ride in automobiles these days sit upon cushions covered with a compound containing ingredients such as are used in making explosives. This does not mean that the seat cushion is likely to blow up, or that all of the ingredients are there, but a cellulose compound is used in the manufacture of leather substitute, which is used on the great majority of cars today, and cellulose is used in the manufacture of explosives.

Few of us who ride really appreciate the vast amount of money and thought expended in the development and production of such an apparently insignificant part as the upholstery, yet it represents more experimental work than many units of the chassis. Not all cars, however, are fitted with leather substitute upholstery for some of the older vehicles and the newer ones that cost about \$2,000 or more use leather. I mention that some of the older vehicles, even of medium price, use leather, because in pre-war times it was not imperative to use a substitute, since the supply of leather was plentiful. But now the leather market is drawn upon from so many sources not previously existent that the depleted stocks are not sufficient to take care of all the automobiles made. It is quite true that there are different grades of leather, but rather than accept a cheap leather the manufacturer usually uses a good substitute and gets better results. Every owner and rider is interested in the manufacture of upholstery and more than ever in its care and the prolongation of its life.

Every one, whether an automobile owner or not, is familiar with leather substitute, for it has been in use for about 40 years and was first manufactured though not on a commercial scale, over 50 years ago. Most of the handbags, pocketbooks, cheaper grades of trunk and household furniture are finished in leather substitute, and this material has had similar uses long before the automobile came into vogue. Though the basic process in the manufacture of this substitute is very simple, the actual materials used and some of the work connected with its manufacture are not known because of the individual secrets held by the makers. Simply stated, though, the upholstery of your Ford or other cheap car, or your medium priced car, consists of ordinary cotton cloth covered with a coating of a cellulose compound.

This latter is nothing more than ordinary cotton treated with nitric and sulphuric acids to give it a gelatinous consistency; oils are added to make it soft, so it will flex after being applied to the cotton, and of course there is a coloring matter to give it the right shade to match the rest of the car. This thick, colored liquid is poured in a tank in a machine through which the cotton cloth is fed, and automatically the liquid is spread evenly over the cloth surface. The better the grade of covering the thicker the cotton base and the greater the thickness of the coating, which is obtained by applying successive coats. So when next you buy a car and have an opportunity of looking at a piece of the upholstery you can tell its relative quality by the thickness of the coating and the cloth. This same material is made thick and heavy enough is used for making tops.

Many salesmen in their anxiety to make a sale will call the leather substitute real leather, when as a matter of fact there is no necessity for trying to deceive the buyer. The upholstery may look like leather, have identically the same finish and feel, still it is nothing more than covered cotton cloth, but rather a good grade of substitute than a poor grade of split leather. The housewife can profit by this advice also, for it applies as well to upholstery for chairs as it does for automobiles. Real leather upholstery is made from the hide of a steer. In the manufacture of leather upholstery, in fact all leather, so many other valuable products are obtained that one might also call the leather a by-product, considering the amount of money obtained for the other things, such as soap, glue, acids, fertiliser, hair for brushes, etc.

The tannery received the hides from the slaughter house in a green statted condition, and upon arrival they are opened and the smaller protrusions, such as the ears, nose, lips and portions below the knee-caps, are removed. Dirt and salt are removed by immersion in a water bath, after which the fatty substances adhering to the fleshy side are removed and sold to makers of neat-foot oil. In order to swell the hide and soften and dissolve fatty hair roots the hides are placed in a lime bath, where it requires seven days to lime 50 hides.

After removal from the lime a machine is used to remove the hair, which is another valuable by-product from which tanning liquors are made. In the next operation, that of removing loose fleshy material, another by-product is obtained which is used in the manufacture of glue. Before the actual tanning operations the hide is cleaned in water a few times and chemically treated to kill bacteria. Minus fat, flesh, hair and dirt the hide is ready for the tannery. Here it requires eight days by immersing it in varying strengths of tanning liquor, starting with a weak liquor and gradually strengthening it. Though not tanned right through, leather is ready to be split, but it first is dried and flattened.

The leather is run through a machine in which a very sharp blade splits it into any desired thickness. The accuracy of this machine is such that almost any number of parts of reasonable thickness may be had. The machine is capable of splitting the hide into parts the thickness of tissue-paper. The term split leather means merely that it is part of a hide and each split may be used for a different purpose. The thinner the split the softer it is naturally. Thus the

thinnest, called the buffing, is used for making pocketbooks, book coverings, etc., and so on down to the last split which is uneven, being on the inside. The best grade of leather is immediately under the buffing or first split, and no manner of imitating can equal this leather in strength and quality, although its appearance may be closely approximated. It is upholstery made from this second cut, which is the really good grade of leather upholstery, but as further cuts are made the quantity becomes poorer.

While leather substitute is cheaper than leather it is no indication that the service rendered by it should not be good and efficient, and it is no reason why the car owner should not take a great deal of pride in protecting the covering and keeping it always bright and clean. Slip covers always are advisable no matter what the covering, but still there is only one motorist in a hundred who sees the economy in slip covers. The housewife knows that the covers are indispensable and the sooner the motorist learns this the longer the upholstery will last, the better it will appear and the fewer arguments needed to explain the shabby appearance of the seats and backs when the car is being sold. The top and seats may be treated alike. Gasoline never should be used either to remove spots or to clean as a whole. The important step is to first remove all dust and dirt by brushing after which soap and water may be used, rubbed dry, and the surface gone over with a cloth dampened with a little sweet oil or upholstery dressing. A weekly brushing will do more to prevent top and upholstery deterioration than anything else. The dirt if permitted to accumulate soon rots the fabric and no manner of rubbing or cleaning will drive the dirt out. Leather upholstery with an unbroken surface is waterproof, but so soon as the surface is cracked or peeled off the cotton base shows and water on the cotton base starts it rotting.

Chalmers Represents Auto Men At Capital

New York, April 14.—To further co-ordinate the war needs of the Government with the capacities of the automobile plants, the automobile manufacturers in the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce at their session today decided to establish a general headquarters at Washington in charge of Hugh Chalmers, Vice-President of the Association and Chairman of the Chalmers Motor Company.

For some time work of this kind has been cared for by the Automobile Industries Committee, which was voted to dissolve and to have the automobile manufacturers represented at Washington by a vice-president and staff of the organization. At the headquarters will be engineers to help manufacturers in connection with Government work.

Fires That Destroy Cars Are Usually Preventable

By H. C. Brokaw

In spite of the education of automobile owners and chauffeurs in precautions against fire, there are enough cases still to warrant a word of caution as prevention through removing the causes. Automobile fires do not always come from causes considered ordinarily to be within control of the operator. But it is a fact that by far the large part is preventable.

The principal cause, of course, is back-firing. It is not necessary to enumerate all the causes for this, but the chief one is a mixture which is too lean when fed to the cylinders, and this almost invariably will cause back-firing in starting. Again, most of this comes in starting when the engine is cold, and naturally is most frequent in the winter time. When there is a back-fire a sheet of flame comes from the air intake of the carburetor. If there is anything inflammable there abouts, it is quite likely to take fire.

Gasoline vaporizes so rapidly that if there is gasoline in the drip pan there is almost sure to be a sufficient mixture about the carburetor to make serious trouble. In fact, the drip pan under the carburetor should be so arranged that the gasoline will drain off before it has time to vaporize.

There ought not to be very much there at any time. If it comes from a leak in the supply pipe or the connection where it attaches to the carburetor, it should be fixed; if it is from carburetor overflow, due to poor seating on the float valve, the carburetor should be cleaned and the trouble rectified. These two precautions will eliminate gasoline from the drip pan.

Fast Running May Do It
Too fast running may, under some conditions, cause fire. Extreme speed usually heats the exhaust pipe almost, if not quite, to a glow. Now, if it is placed close to woodwork, particularly if there is an accumulation of grease or oily dirt, there may be a fire. Caution as to this, that is, in keeping the woodwork free of oil and grease by cleaning it off regularly and thoroughly, will minimize the danger in this respect. The pipe also heats up when the engine is run with a greatly retarded spark.

Occasionally fires have been started by opening the muffler cut-out in starting. This is particularly dangerous in a garage, where grease and gasoline are spilled around on the floor, giving off fumes and creating a danger zone. Occasionally when the car is standing in the garage the supply line will leak a little bit. It may be all right when the line is feeding the carburetor regularly, but will drip a tiny bit when standing, and the drip will vaporize into a dangerous mixture beneath the car. Standing in a closed garage overnight, the mixture would ignite from the least spark from any cause, including an open cut-out. Sparks and gas mixture are a perilous combination, except in a cylinder.

Sometimes the tank overflows in filling, especially when one is in a hurry. Then, in the further hurry to make a quick getaway, the muffler cut-out is opened and the driver finds that making haste is often waste.

Short Circuits May Cause Fire
Another cause of fires is the short circuiting of the ignition or lighting

wires where a storage battery is used. Occasionally a short circuit will heat a wire red hot and burn off the insulation. The danger is obvious.

To overcome vibrating some chauffeurs pack old waste about the battery. Aside from the tendency of greasy waste to take fire from spontaneous combustion, there is the peril of a spark. A tool may jar down across the terminals and make the spark or a series of sparks. It is known in one instance a cushion spring wore through, and when the car bounced the spring hit the battery terminals and in a short time set to the car. In the cases cited it is not necessary to state the remedy—it is obvious.

Since back firing is one of the chief troubles, it would be wise for the driver to enrich the mixture in starting, particularly in cold weather. This will prevent back firing, and when the engine is started the proper adjustment of mixture may be made where necessary. Most cars have a "tickler" or other device for enriching the mixture on the dash.

Naturally the careful driver will have a good fire extinguisher at his hand. Aside from being a protection it will lower the rate of insurance, and no matter how careful you may become one else may toss a match where it will start your car blazing. To repeat—caution, a fire extinguisher and an insurance policy are the three mitigating circumstances; with the first there should be no fire, the second might control it and the third takes out the sting if it comes.

Turpentine Good Rubber Preservative

A saturated solution of turpentine in alcohol makes an effective preservative for rubber. The point of saturation is reached when a drop of undissolved turpentine remains suspended in the alcohol, and a little more of the spirit should be added to dissolve the turpentine. Rubber articles should be painted with this solution occasionally.

SOCKET WRENCHES BEST

The man who buys a box of socket wrenches is making a good investment. They save time and keep nuts and bolts in good condition, since they fit perfectly and do not round off the edges. Open-end wrenches are next best. If you must use a monkey wrench, set it up carefully and avoid rounding off the nut corners as much as possible.

Honigsberg Adds To Coach Department

Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg & Co., local agents for the Buick, announce a considerable expansion and addition in the upholstery and painting branches of their coach building department, having just taken over the painters and upholsterers formerly employed at the Rosebaum coach building establishment.

IMMENSE GIFTS OF FOOD

6,016,644,000 Pounds Sent To Belgians By Relief Commission

Paris, April 10. (Correspondence of Associated Press).—In all 6,016,644,000 pounds of foodstuffs reached the Belgian civil population through the Commission for Relief in Belgium from Nov. 1, 1914, to Oct. 31, 1917, it is announced.

"It is due to the marvelous generosity of the United States of America that the Belgians have escaped destruction through famine," says the Informations Belges, a publication edited at Havre under the auspices of the Belgian Government. "They will never forget it."

When Herbert C. Hoover organized the Commission for Relief in Belgium in the Fall of 1914 and purchased in London the few thousand sacks of flour and wheat that were sent to Belgium in the care of Hugh S. Gibson, Secretary of the American Legation at Brussels, who had gone to London for that purpose, none foresaw that the institution would grow to such proportions and would become the greatest work of the kind ever attempted.

The average distribution of foodstuffs to the Belgian population during the three years referred to was 5,480,034 pounds daily. Importations into Belgium would have reached much greater figures had it not been for numerous sinkings by German U-boats of ships loaded with foodstuffs for the Belgians.

TO CLEAN REFLECTORS

By far the best compound to use in cleaning reflectors is a mixture of denatured alcohol and water in equal parts. The solution should be applied with a soft cloth, which will not scratch the surface.

KEEP TIRE VALVE COVERED

Never permit a tire valve to remain uncovered. In case the tap is lost and no spare is immediately available, tie a piece of rag or rubber over the stem. If dirt once makes its way into the valve stem a leak is almost certain to result.

Sleuth, In Motor, Drives Prisoner 1,600 Miles To Jail

Makes Trip From San Antonio To Los Angeles In Less Than Sixty Hours

Los Angeles, April 20.—Handcuffed to a prisoner and unarmed, Detective Sergeant Harry C. Hickok, drove an automobile from San Antonio, Tex., to Los Angeles, a distance of nearly 1,600 miles, in less than sixty hours.

The detective turned his prisoner over to the jailer when they arrived in this city after having been without sleep for three days and nights.

Detective Hickok trailed Eddie B. Haskins to San Antonio and arrested

him on a charge of stealing a valuable automobile from George Gideon of Long Beach. After Haskins had been arrested and requisition papers obtained, the officer found that the government would not permit him to ship back the automobile to be used as evidence against Haskins and then to be returned to the owner. That left the officer with only one alternative—to drive back in the alleged stolen automobile.

Hickok loaded the automobile with provisions, gasoline and extra tires and started for Los Angeles. He handed the key to the prisoner, mailed the key to Chief of Police Butler and as a further precaution sent his revolver home by parcel post.

It then became a game of endurance and the two men settled down to the long trip across the country. The prisoner had all the best of the game, as he could wrap himself in blankets and sleep, while Hickok was forced to remain awake at the wheel.



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BAD BARKE ADJUSTMENT CAUSES TIRE TROUBLES

Wheel Lockers Should Act In
Harmony Or Gouged Treads
Will Result

As you bring your automobile to a sharp halt before the upraised hand of the policeman at the street intersection have you noticed at times how the rear wheels of the automobile ahead of you act? Have you noticed one buzz round while the other looks?

That peculiarity, in the language of the automobile expert, is the penalty of faulty brake adjustment. The locked tire is called upon to resist the pressure of automobile and pavement alone, the consequence very often being a badly gouged tread.

"Before a man sets out in his automobile he should give a thought to his brakes," said one of the engineers with the tire testing fleet maintained by the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, "he should see that both brakes rasp with equal effectiveness, that the brake linings are clean and dry.

"If one brake is looser than the other, not taking hold simultaneously, not only is the locked tire damaged, a great piece gouged out of the tread, but the safety of the motorist himself is jeopardized. Properly adjusted brakes give him perfect control over his motor and respond to his touch.

"I have seen tires with a section the size of a man's hand gouged out of the tread when uneven brake tension caused one wheel to lock and slide while the other rolled. Let the wheels keep turning, but under the slacking pressure of the brake, and your car will be brought to a standstill more quickly, with great safety and without detriment to tires."

Preventing Accidents In National Capital

A safety-first campaign aimed at the prevention of street accidents, principally those resulting from the operation of motor vehicles, is being conducted by the chief of police at Washington, D. C., aided by the Safety-first organization. Leaders of the movement are seeking to make pedestrians realize the necessity for the exercise of care in crossing streets, as well as impressing upon the drivers of motor cars the importance of the observance of traffic regulations. The crusade against reckless driving resulted in the collection of \$600 fines in one day.

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



A Clogged Muffler Kills Power

By Wm. H. Stewart, Jr.
(President Stewart Auto School)

Why is a muffler used on a car? is a common question among motorists, and they sometimes add, what care does it need and to what troubles is it subject?

The purpose of the muffler is to diminish the noise of the exhaust. The gas escapes from the exhaust valve at high pressure and strikes the ear with disagreeable force unless it is silenced. It is necessary to reduce the pressure from each explosion and to allow the gas to escape so that a great deal of its force is dissipated and its disjointed nature completely changed. The gas then passes out quietly with only a slight pulsation or throbbing.

What Brings It About

The methods by which this is

brought about are very simple. A gas passing along an ordinary pipe would be slowed down and spread out. But this arrangement would require too long a pipe. So baffle plates are used to make the gas turn corners and force its way through small holes in the plates. In some mufflers the gas enters an expansion chamber. All this time it is losing heat and so contracting, thus it slows down more and more. The final effect is, as stated, to have the gas issue from the muffler in a steady quiet manner.

The care of the muffler is to leave it alone until it becomes clogged. It does its work without any attention and requires nothing from the driver. The only time we think of it is when

we wish to find out if the engine is missing explosions. Then we cut out the muffler and listen to the sound of the exhaust. Do this cautiously on the road as there are laws against it in many localities. If the sound of the exhaust is not sufficiently loud it may be increased by retarding the spark and opening the throttle part way. The sound of each cylinder will then be brought out distinctly and any weakness may be noticed immediately.

Soot Causes Trouble

About the only trouble to which the muffler is subject is that it becomes clogged with soot. This may be caused by too rich a mixture from the carburetor, indicated by black smoke from the exhaust. Or it may be caused by oil working up on top of the pistons, giving the bluish-white smoke characteristic of too much lubricant. Another cause is

where the carbon has been scraped loose from the cylinders but allowed to fall on the piston. This is carried into the muffler and so helps to clog. In order to clean, it must be taken apart and all the carbon deposits removed. If the small holes are closed with soot they must be reamed out with a three-cornered file or bearing scraper. The parts are then re-assembled carefully and replaced on the car.

It is easy to tell if the muffler is clogged where there is a cut out. Run the machine up a fairly steep hill. If the car speeds up with the cut out open it shows that the muffler is clogged. A well-designed silencer should not cut down the power of the engine more than 3 percent. This difference will hardly be noticeable on an ordinary hill. So the fact that the car slows down would indicate back pressure due to clogging.

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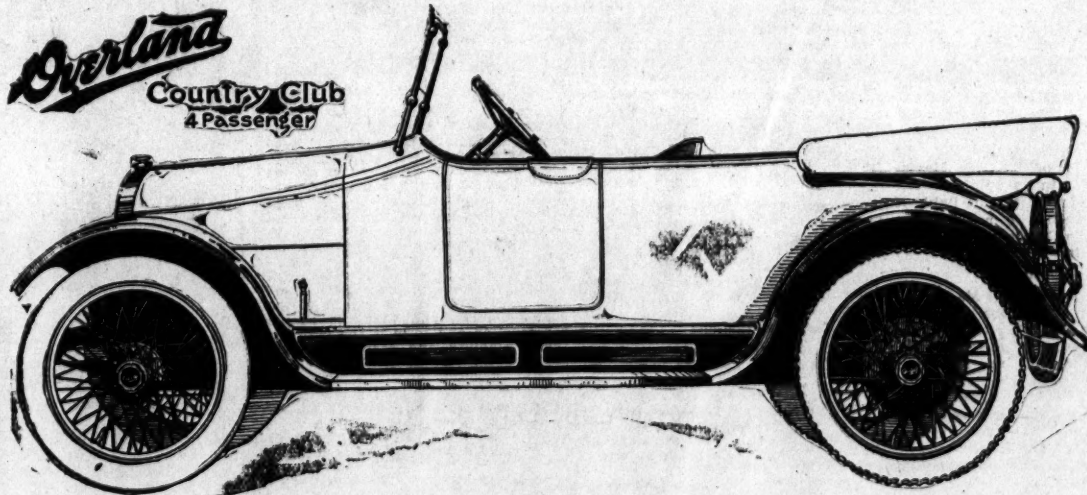
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The Overland Country Club Roadster



Shanghai's Motor Car Ideal!

The Overland Country Club is a sport model with a distinctive body which gives it character far removed from the ordinary.

And it is light, quick, powerful and wonderfully easy riding—as captivating in performance as in looks.

It is an economical car to run, for notwithstanding its abundance of power, it is, due to light weight, economical in gasoline and easy on tires.

While it is inexpensive and economical, the Country Club is so out of the ordinary in character that in looking at it you never think of its price.

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NEW YORK'S AUTO FEES RUN TO HUGE AMOUNTS

Checks For Three-Quarters Of
A Million Cover Only
Half Of Month

Albany, N. Y., April 27.—Some idea of the tremendous registration of motor vehicles in this State can be gained from the size of the check which Secretary of State Francis H. Hugo sent to the City Chamberlain of New York a few days ago. The check was for \$205,535.75 and represented approximately one-half of the receipts for March from the registration of cars and the licensing of chauffeurs and operators in the metropolitan district.

In addition to this, Secretary Hugo sent to the State Treasurer a check for \$575,079.35, which in itself represented one-half the receipts for the past month from motorists, chauffeurs and motorcycleists in the counties outside New York. It was the largest check for any single month in the history of the Automobile Bureau in the division of receipts under the present law.

The check received by the City Chamberlain goes into the city's general fund, while outside of New York the check mailed by Mr. Hugo to the county treasurers for one-half the amount received from the registration of cars from the counties each month becomes immediately available for the maintenance and repair of the roads. The smallest check, amounting to \$205, went to Hamilton County; the largest check to a county outside of New York amounted to \$32,089.75, and went to Erie.

During the month of March, the State's motor vehicle bureau took in \$1,111,253, of which \$270,047 came from the motorists of the Albany district; \$264,445.50 from those in the Buffalo zone and the remainder of over a half million dollars from New York City and the counties close by, which register their cars at Broadway and Sixty-fifth street. There is now evidence that April's receipts will even exceed those of March.

Some little time ago, Secretary Hugo, after a close study of conditions, made the prediction that there would be 500,000 cars in this State and 150,000 chauffeurs by the end of the year. Present registration figures are bearing out his predictions, for up to the present time over 3,000 cars have been registered and the receipts have reached over \$3,150,000 and are going upwards at the rate of several thousand cars a day and a corresponding amount in fees.

FINES CAR OWNERS ALONG WITH DRIVERS

New York Magistrate Holds
Them Guilty Of Allowing
Chauffeurs To Break Law

Magistrate Cobb, in the New York Traffic Court, has found guilty three owners of automobiles who were in their cars when their chauffeurs were caught speeding by traffic policemen. Each chauffeur was fined \$30 and each owner \$25.

In fining the owners as well as the chauffeurs guilty of speeding, Magistrate Cobb says, in an opinion given out today, that an owner is liable if in the car, whether or not he consciously permits the driver to exceed the speed limit.

Inattention No Excuse

"Unless an owner," says Magistrate Cobb, "was in every case seated on the front seat observing the speedometer, or generally, if the vehicle was going at such a headlong rate that he could not ignore the violation, it would be well-nigh impossible to convict in a great majority of cases. All the owner would have to say was that his thoughts were elsewhere or that he did not know the automobile was going so fast."

"It does not seem to me that the purpose of the ordinance is satisfied by throwing upon the owner the onus of disproving his connection with the offense. First, there is no such presumption suggested by the ordinance itself. Second, abstraction or inattention of one sort or another as a defense is largely a state of mind, easy to assert and well-nigh impossible to contradict."

"It is certainly no defense for the chauffeur, and if the word 'permit' does not imply intent, knowledge, or connivance it is difficult for the reasons stated to see why the owner should likewise be absolved."

Lead To Careless Driving

"Manifestly it would lead to more careful driving if both owner and operator were aware of this double duty than if the owner felt himself immune even when present, provided he could plausibly say that he did not know just how fast the defendant was going. Any such construction would put a premium upon the owner shutting his eyes to what is going on, and this the law will not countenance."

"As a result, I do not think the hardship inflicted upon innocent owners in any way compares with the protection of the public, or rather with the loss of protection from applying a construction that goes a long way toward nullifying the ordinance."

RADIATOR CLEANING

One of the simplest and most efficient methods of cleansing the radiator of the scale which forms in it is to fill the water system with a strong solution of washing soda and hot water, running the engine for about fifteen minutes. The soda solution is then drained out of the system and the scale will come with it. Do not face the engine while carrying out this process.

Liberty Motor All Right, Is The Verdict Of Experts

Inside Facts About New Engine; Critics Answered By
One Of Best Known American Airplane Specialists

By Duncan Curry

About two weeks ago the writer took a fall out of some amateur muck raking critics of the Liberty Motor, and at the same time took occasion to controvert Emile S. Hare's remarkable claim that the Liberty Motor was simply a Packard Twin Six motor masquerading under another name.

The temporary tempest in a tea-pot over the delay in building Liberty Motors has been adjusted, and they are now being turned out faster than the production of all the European factories combined. Not only this, but it is an unquestioned fact that those in a position to know, including some of the best foreign airplane experts in this country, who have examined the Liberty Motor, agree that at this time it is the best high-powered airplane motor ever built, and at the same time the lightest, developing over 400 horse-power for 500 pounds in weight.

Hare's Claim Unfounded

So far as Mr. Hare's claim is concerned, it has not been substantiated in any way. "The Liberty Motor is not a Packard Twin Six," J. G. Vincent, who at one time was connected with the Packard Company, did have a great deal to do with its design and success; so did a number of other engineers. In connection with the recent articles on the Liberty Motor published in the American, we have received a number of interesting letters from various parts of the country, some criticising the motor and others Mr. Hare's claims.

One of the writers who does not think the Liberty Motor is any good is Thomas A. Hill, New York lawyer, who is a member of the Aeronautical Society of America, and acted as a member of the club's investigating committee which recently made an adverse report on the merits of the Liberty Motor.

Thinks Motor A Failure

Mr. Hill in his letter objects to Mr. Uppercu's statement that the Liberty Motor is a success and writes that it could not be used for scout machines or battle planes and that it was inefficient not only in fuel consumption but in its cooling system. Mr. Hill also stated that if Mr. Uppercu will produce the famous Liberty Motor and allow him to submit it to a corps of competent internal combustion engineers he would prove upon the authority of these engineers that what he claimed is true, that the Liberty Motor is not a success nor is it the best in the world. That its value is limited to use in a bombing machine of limited radius of action.

Mr. Hill's other charges in his letter were of no grave a nature that I sent a copy of his communication to a highly competent authority who knows probably as much about the Liberty Motor and our aircraft planes as any one in the country, and this is his reply.

Some Inside Facts

"1. This is to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of the 17th inst. enclosing the attached letter from Mr. Thomas A. Hill, which I am returning promptly with the following comments:

"2. The first point Mr. Hill raises is apparently in criticism of the statement that the Liberty motor is the best motor in the world.

"3. The statement that the Liberty motor is the best motor in the world is probably based on the fact that it is at present the most powerful aircraft motor being produced and at the same time the lightest. In other words, it develops comfortably over 400 horse-power with 800 pounds of weight and, therefore, weighs less than two pounds per horse-power. The engine was designed to give this large horse-power in response to repeated demands from our allies and from our own representatives on the other side. In other words, I think it can reasonably be called the best motor in the world in light of the request made of us for larger horse-powers.

Hill's Claim Ridiculous

"4. It is perfectly ridiculous to say that it can't be used for scout machines or battle planes, although this is a very indefinite statement. By a 'scout machine' I presume that he means a single-seater fighter. The Germans use a big Mercedes motor in their single-seater fighters, which weighs 150 pounds more than the Liberty-12 and delivers 125 less horse-power. In fact, they use this same motor in the majority of their planes. Does this look like the range of the Liberty motor is limited?

"5. The Liberty motor is not inefficient in any respect, as its fuel and oil economy is as good as any engine as yet designed. Naturally it burns more fuel and oil than any other engine in production because it delivers more horse-power, and by the same token it takes more radiator to cool it. But based on horse-power output it is absolutely as economical as any motor that has ever been in production. By this very statement the writer showed his absolute ignorance of the situation.

"6. I do not know where Mr.

Uppercu, or anyone else, could produce a non-partisan engineer who knows this subject any better than Mr. Crane has the advantage of being thoroughly familiar with all foreign motors as well as all American motors. For that reason I quote from his talk before the S. A. E. at the last annual meeting.

"It was necessary to build an American engine not because we wanted the eagle to scream, or for patriotic reasons, but for considerations based on practical common sense. If we had imported engines and copied them here, in a year they would have been either American engines or Americanized engines. The only way we could get the industry of the country at work was to use a design that would meet factory ideas in the United States. It is difficult for one engineer to design an engine to be built in another factory in this country, without knowing that factory. It is almost impossible for any foreign engineer to design for an American factory. If we had used an American factory to build a foreign engine, the time for getting it well into production would have been a long time. In addition the production would never have been half what we can expect for an engine designed in this country, with the knowledge of all American factory practice and personnel back of the design.

Early last Summer, when I read the newspaper reports that an engine had been designed in three weeks that would lead the world in aviation, I was much startled. When I had the privilege of coming closer to what had been done I found that the newspaper story was only the final printing of the message. What had really occurred was a year or two years of painstaking development, always thinking in terms of American methods of manufacturing, of what has been proved good on the other side. The result was that in a short time—so short a time that it seemed almost impossible—the knowledge thus acquired was transferred to drawings and from drawings transferred to material and to an engine in operation.

For nearly two years, I had some experience with a foreign engine, designed by what I considered the best production engineer abroad. For that reason it has been immensely successful on the other side, yet for this country its manufacture resulted in difficulties that had to be met by additional work on our own part. We should have been able to depend upon the industry at large.

With the small output we could add these special facilities, but when the Government found it necessary to mobilize the industry as a whole, such a course of action would have been impossible. Instead of our being of a highly competent authority who knows probably as much about the Liberty Motor and our aircraft planes as any one in the country, and this is his reply.

The Mercedes engine is an illustration of this. A number of attempts have been made to copy it, but I do not know of any copy that can nearly be compared with the original in efficiency or usefulness. The manufacturer who has copied a fine product as a result of copying the Mercedes engine have, in doing so, altered their process and the design materially. That is undoubtedly what would have happened to us if we had started on a foreign design. The foreign designs most successful today are not inventions; they are not something startlingly different. We must think the Germans for showing us that an aviation engine can be of the simplest form, and that the simple construction and form is the best, for then reliability and easy production are secured.

The knowledge of that German experience was a help in going ahead in this country. The Liberty engine is the embodiment of the idea of a small number of parts, simplicity of parts, compactness, all of which make for light weight and reliability.

As Major Vincent said, the co-operation that has arisen in developing the Liberty engine is a matter of tremendous importance in the fighting of the war and will be afterward. It will make many new friends for all of us, and furthermore, we will know these friends in a way that we have never known them before. I believe that when we look back after two years all of us will feel that we have a rallying point, a central point in the industry, as this Liberty engine is, and that it will have gone a long way toward increasing the efficiency of the country in fighting and winning the war.

Crane Broad-Gauged

7. In reading the above remarks by Mr. Crane it is to be borne in mind

that these are the remarks of a broad-gauged man, who has had experience in this type of work, and also that his company is manufacturing what might be called a competing engine.

8. It is very amusing to note that Mr. Hill has seen the motor and delivered an address in which he criticized it. It is too bad that he can't be called to account before a competent judge and made to show that he is qualified to criticize Government action in a matter of this kind; in other words, if he is not qualified, which I don't think he is, it seems to me that he has made a very grave move.

9. The statement to the effect that the official Washington knows that the Liberty-motor program and the whole aircraft program has been a disgusting failure is another wild shot, and he probably doesn't know that there are more Liberty motors produced daily today than there are Rolls-Royce, although Rolls-Royce has been in production for a long time. The Rolls-Royce, by the way, is the nearest thing in existence to the Liberty in the matter of weight and power, and, according to Mr. Hill's statements, it ought to be a failure also; yet it is much sought after by pilots, particularly for long-distance work.

10. I do not know whether the public has been told enough or not for the present, but I do know they have been told a lot that isn't true and very little of the truth.

11. The young man Black referred to has had considerable experience with the Liberty motor as he has made the drawings for two airplanes in which Liberty motors have been mounted and thank goodness he has the courage of his convictions. He is a bright, young man and a real American and could not help but act as he did when he was confronted by lies being circulated right and left about the Liberty motor.

12. It is rather amusing, isn't it, for Mr. Hill to talk about 'irresponsibilities.' It is too bad that some of the real irresponsible can't be muzzled.

13. Mr. Hill is quite right when he states that Mr. Uppercu should know something about automobile motors and possibly about aircraft motors. I don't know him personally, but I understand he is well posted.

14. Probably the best evidence that Mr. Hill doesn't know what he is talking about, lies in the fact that the Liberty Motor has been carefully examined and tested by some of the foremost aeronautical engine engineers abroad and passed on extremely favorably. The motor has been submitted to every available critic who is really qualified to criticize and any suggestions which have been made have been carefully analysed and tried out. It is very reassuring, however, to know that no major changes of any kind have been put into the Liberty motor since it was delivered to the manufacturers. On the other hand, self-appointed committees of sculptors, patent lawyers, bookkeepers, college professors and editorial writers feeling themselves lucky in having seen the outside of a Liberty engine and seeing a great change of publicity, have written wild descriptions of its failure, and on the hearsay which propaganda or ignorance has been able to supply them, they have written articles in which the Liberty engine is not suitable for fighting plans.

15. I could go on and write books on this subject but I believe that this will give you sufficient data to enable

you to put the matter in pretty good shape. My only regret is that I can't meet a man like this before the military Affairs Committee and really have it out."

Buys Big Plant To Meet Demand For United States Tires

Pressing need for much greater space in which to manufacture United States solid truck tires, which have had such huge sales that the output has more than doubled in quantity in the past two years, is the reason given by the United States Rubber Company for its recent purchase of the large manufacturing plant of the American Locomotive Company of Providence, R. I.

The property immediately adjoins the Revere plant of the United States Rubber Company, where the company has concentrated its solid tire activities. The new plant will be part of the Revere unit, which thus becomes a dominant factor in the country for the manufacture of solid truck tires. The enlarged organization of the unit will remain under the direction of H. W. Waite, the factory manager of the Revere plant, whose successful administration in his present position is thus recognized. In addition to manufacturing solid truck tires, the factory will give considerable space to the development of its business in pneumatic cord tires for commercial vehicles.

"The enforced use of auto trucks in order to meet the transportation problems brought on us by the war," according to a recent statement by J. N. Gunn, president of the United States Tire Company, "will give the business men such a taste of the satisfactory results to be obtained by the use of these trucks that I see nothing but a tremendous business in prospect for our truck tire manufacturing departments."

Uruguay Is Buying
Yankee Motor Cars

The European war continues to keep the European automobile entirely out of the Uruguay market. The summer season, which is just passing, has been a very satisfactory one for the sale of cars there. Ford leads in the number sold and the increase in the use of them is nothing short of amazing, as buyers almost stand in line with cash in hand waiting to get their turn at buying. Over 1,500 Fords have been sold this year.

The sale of Studebakers, both four and six-cylinder models, has been good, and now these machines are seen all over the republic. Cadillacs have sold in large quantities. The Dodge has made strong progress since introduced here two years ago. Buicks, Maxwells and Overlands are doing well in this market.

16. I could go on and write books on this subject but I believe that this will give you sufficient data to enable

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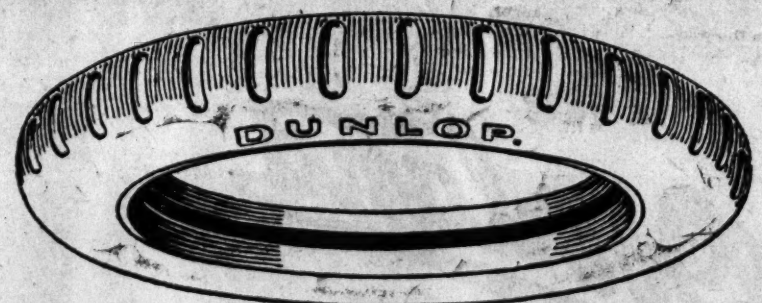
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SPORTING NEWS SECTION

THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 23, 1918

SHANGHAI WINS WITH FAST FINISH

Crow's Hit in Eighth Clinches Contest And Sends Navy To Defeat

FANS ARE KEPT HAPPY

Thrills Aplenty As Landmen Come Uphill To Grab First From Sailors

BASEBALL TODAY

Today's game between Shanghai and the Navy will be called promptly at three o'clock. The set-to was originally carded to start at 3:30 o'clock. Tinkham will hurl for Shanghai and Mitchell, the phenom unearched last Wednesday, will work for the Navy.

Willott's base running and solid binging by Bradley and Crow chased a brace of runs across the dish in the eighth inning of yesterday's game and gave Shanghai the first win of the season over the Navy. The game was rumpus with features, ending with a garrison-finish. Score, Shanghai 3, Navy 2.

Brad Crow was the one who dallied longest in the glare of the calcium yesterday, for it was this same Crow who punched the single in the eighth that chased Bradley home with the winning run and saved the game from going into extra sessions. Crow's clout, a clean single to center, sort of saved the day for the locals as two were under the cellar door when he connected.

It was a nice game to watch; one of those uncertain melanges of baseball with just enough of the front line stuff to keep the errors from causing too much trouble. The eighth was some inning, as the Persians would say, and a few more such sessions and seats in the grandstand will be at a premium for Shanghai looked like a ball club in that eighth frame.

Up to the session, Scott, who evidently is related to one or two of the boys who signed the Declaration of Independence, was going right, but when the hits were garnered, they were timely.

Scott Gets Cranky

The civilian rooters called Scott everything but early in the morning yesterday, too, and it was all because the Navy pitcher refused to risk his million dollar soupy with a D. and M. baseball. Twice he held up the game waiting for his coveted Spalding and once insisted on sitting in the pitcher's box while the coolies dug a Spalding out of the canal. Now, Mr. Scott may have a peculiar dislike for a certain make of baseball, but when it comes to holding up a perfectly interesting exhibition of the diamond pastime while Scott's whims are catered to, then the fans are going to holler. And holler they did yesterday. Scotty learned more about official baseball than is written in the catalogue for the beacherites insisted on calling attention to the official aspect of every pitch.

Incidentally, Mr. Scott delivered an ultimatum after the game that unless Spalding balls are used in the July Fourth game, Mr. Scott won't play. Whether the local ball tossers will hang around waiting to slide down Scotty's cellar door remains of course to be seen. The ball club has had trouble enough getting any baseballs at all as all the local sporting goods houses are shy.

Scotty pitched a great game yesterday. His outcrop was working to a fare-you-well and he fanned ten. Nary a one did he pass and he collected two hits in four trips to the plate. Holliday robbing him of a third.

Holliday turned in several great stops and throws and his tagging of Pruitt in the eighth was about as classy a piece of work as has been seen on the local diamond this season. Holliday took the ball from Tinkham in center and slapped it on Pruitt, who was sailing for third after the catch, in big league style.

Tinkham made two classy grabs in center. Henning's bare-handed stab of Pruitt's single after a dive in the second prevented a run and Crow made two nice stops of hard drives down third base line. So much for the defensive.

Shanghai Held For Six Innings

For six innings Shanghai didn't get a man beyond second, while the sailors were hanging around the

Water Polo Season Starts Going With Lively Prospects

The first regular game of the local water polo season took place on Friday afternoon at the Shanghai Rowing Club's tank and though the game itself was unsatisfactory as regards the form and general showing, still the number and enthusiasm of the recruits gives promise of a strong aggregation for the senior club this year.

As stated before in these columns, the Rowing Club will have all its work cut out this season to maintain its pride of place at the head of the local water polo league, more than one of their prominent players having joined up with the "Special Constables" and likely to be impressed for duty with the team of the local guardians of the law. MacCabe will be absent in Honolulu and Gardner will be home, having recently received a commission in the Engineers. Yet in spite of all these losses, the S.R.C. will have the makings of a good, strong VII if only the younger players train hard enough and get next to the essential tactics and team work of the game. Ward is still keen and in excellent condition. So are Macdonald and Barnes, while there is a big future ahead of Brodie. It is expected, also, that Rodgers' wonderful shooting ability will be again at the service of the Club this year. He was absent Friday afternoon, the result of a misunderstanding as to the date of the game, but will be "there" next time.

Percy Page was also regrettably an absentee on Friday, but should shine in forthcoming games. His marked improvement in seamanship this year shows what he can do when he tries, and he is reported to be even more keen to the art of natation. His swimming in the breast stroke race at the Police sports in 1917 was one of the features of the meeting. Donald is still available, and that lower of defense. Agassiz, though he has not been in the game yet this year, should not take long getting into his customary tip-top form.

Among the juniors Brown, Mansfield, Nash, Goldman, Starling and Zelenzky are all keen and are the right material for capable poloists. Scriven, though he played for the S.I.S.C. last season, may perhaps be enticed to represent the carmen this year. He is an eminently steady, all-round exponent of the game. Woodfield and White, though not exactly griffins, are not yet very experienced but bid fair to become so.

It is an indication of the great keenness evinced in aquatics this year in the Rowing Club that on Friday night there were almost enough players present to form two teams, but rather than play short sides it was eventually decided to stage only one game and add an extra player to each side. Thus each team had eight men, which proved to be rather a mistake, as it detracted somewhat from regular polo tactics. It would have been possible to run two matches, as some of the more enthusiastic exponents would have been available for both games.

The teams were: Whites—Starling (goal); Nash and Mansfield (backs); MacCabe (½-back); Gande, Brodie, Barnes and Woodfield (forwards). Blues—White (goal); Donald and Ward (backs); Macdonald (½-back); Brown, Scriven, Goldman and Zelenzky (forwards).

Mr. H. Gordon kindly officiated as referee, Mr. A. Springborg and Mr. S. Yates being goal scorers. In the opening moiety the Whites defended the shallow end and were kept pretty well all the time or the defensive, too.

Starling made a good showing between the posts and defended his citadel fairly well. He could do nothing, however, with one finely placed shot of Macdonald's and this was the first score of the game. White in the deep end goal had comparatively little difficulty in taking care of any shots the opposing team sent in to him.

Brodie swam well and captured the ball both times it was thrown in, at the start and after the first goal. A great deal of combination was seen on both teams, the Whites showing up somewhat worse in his respect than the Blues. The Whites backs were also badly deficient in marking and this important point will have to be very much improved in the Club team.

The sides crossed over with the score reading:—

Whites..... 1 goal.

Blues..... nil.

On the restart, Brown secured the leather and passed back to Macdonald, who essayed a long shot, which Starling stopped. The Whites custodian did not play very well, however, and his citadel was in danger for some time. Nash secured possession on and passed to MacCabe who took a shot from afar, striking the upright. Play was now transferred to the Blues' territory and after some pretty

Is Lawn Bowls Popular? Well, Look At These!



This is a gathering of the "Good-wood" flenda at the Lawn Bowls Pavilion at the Race Course which took place yesterday just to show some skeppies whether anybody cares about lawn bowls. In it are representatives of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club, the Shanghai Recreation Club, the Junior Golf Club and the Yangtzeppoo Lawn Bowls Club.

At the Theaters

Charlie Chaplin is bidding farewell to Shanghai movie fans tonight for an extended period, according to announcement by the management of the Olympic Theater. The popular cinema buffoon is making his adieu in a four-act play at the Olympic at today's matinee and evening performances. The program includes "Her Ex-Husband," "Cruel, Cruel Love," "Easy Street" and "The Floor Walker," two single-reel and two double-part productions which are warranted laugh promoters. Following these pictures Charlie will not appear in a program on the local screens again this year. Today's matinee begins at 3.15 p.m.

Mary Pickford is starring at the Victoria this afternoon and evening and tomorrow evening in "Panchon the Cricket," a five-part Paramount feature which shows her in some of her best work. A Gaumont Graphic and comedies will supplement the evening bills.

"The White Raven," a six act drama in which Miss Ethel Barrymore, much idolized player of the American legitimate stage, is appearing, is advertised for arrival at the Isis Theater next Thursday evening.

Tonight the Isis bill is headed by a three part drama, "Blind Fate" and "The Battle of Paardeburg," a war story in two parts will also be screened. The concluding chapter of "The Gray Ghost" is the feature for tomorrow night.

At St. George's Cinema, Bubbling Well, a Pathe Gold Rooster play in five parts, "Blind Man's Luck," will feature tonight's bill.

Tonight will be the last opportunity to see "The Pendleton Round-up" at the Apollo Theater. The new comedian Toto, will appear in "The Movie Dummy."

Tomorrow, the Apollo will feature Henry Kraus, star of Les Miserables, in "An Artist's Honor," The comedy announced is "The Lamb" with Lonesome Luke.

Gladys Hulette will appear at the Apollo this afternoon in "Miss Nobody," a film that is screened today because of popular demand.

Baby Marie Osborne, in "A Little Patriot," will be seen at the Apollo beginning Thursday night.

An exceptional comedy film will be shown at Verdun Gardens beginning Thursday. It is a five part film play, "The Kaiser's Spy" and is a story of German intrigue.

The Moscow Trio

The Moscow Trio will give the third of their excellent series of concerts at the Olympic Theater tomorrow evening, beginning at 9.15 o'clock. The program will include selections from the compositions of Arensky, Liszt, Bruch, Balakireff, Paganini and Beethoven. Booking for the concert is at Moutrie's.

S.C.C. and Golf Club Draw; Recs Beat Club Second XI

A match of heavy scoring, played on the S.C.C. ground yesterday resulted in a draw with the honors fairly easy, between the Cricket Club and the Golf Club.

Batting first, the Golf Club was indebted to a fine stand by Barrett and Moulie, who added 112 for the 5th wicket. Barrett hitting 15 fours. Moulie played very carefully throughout a two hours stay but was missed badly when 34. He carried out his bat for 74 which included 7 fours. Barrett declared at 4.45.

Clifford and Turner put on 51 for the Club's first wicket and then Morris and Turner played havoc with the bowling and actually adding 119 runs for the 2nd wicket. Turner hitting all round the wicket. Nine fours and a five were included in his score. Dr. Morris played very freely for his 57, but the light failed quickly and at 5.45 stumps were drawn.

The scores were: Shanghai Golf Club F. Milner, st. Haynes, b. Billings..... 1 S. J. Deeks, c. and b. Morris..... 13 W. H. Moulie, not out..... 74 C. E. M. Thomson, st. Haynes, b. Billings..... 20 C. G. Humphreys, b. Monk..... 17 Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, st. Haynes, b. Monk..... 75 K. E. Newman, not out..... 9 H. D. Hillard, C. Knight, J. Tippin and Vine, did not bat.

Extras..... 2

Total (for 5 wickets)..... 212

Bowling Analysis

G. M. Billings..... O. M. R. W. Dr. H. Morris..... 18 0 52 2 W. C. G. Clifford..... 19 2 33 0 W. J. Monk..... 6 0 41 0 E. G. B. Lover..... 2 0 20 0

Shanghai Cricket Club

W. C. G. Clifford, lb.w., b. Humphreys..... 19 W. C. D. Turner, b. Milner..... 93 Dr. H. H. Morris, c. Knight, b. Milner..... 57

R. S. Campbell, b. Milner..... 12 E. G. B. Lover, c. sub. b. Milner..... 1 J. E. Wilson, b. Milner..... 1 T. H. Pentecost, not out..... 1 G. M. Billings, not out..... 0 G. S. Cushnie, W. J. Monk and W. J. Haynes, did not bat.

Extras..... 8

Total (for 6 wickets)..... 194

Bowling Analysis

S. Vine..... O. M. R. W. C. G. Humphreys..... 8 0 50 1 F. Milner..... 6 0 30 5 H. D. Hillard..... 5 0 33 0 C. Knight..... 2 0 14 0 E. I. M. Barrett..... 2 0 13 0 J. Tippin..... 4 0 15 0

S.C.C. 2nd v. S.R.C. 2nd

The S.C.C. second string paid a visit to the Rec's ground yesterday afternoon and found their hosts in rare scoring form. The S.R.C. started well with Willis and Quincey, but the play of Gussie White and Cooper topped everything else in the game. Between them they scored 103 out of 177.

The S.C.C. were well represented by Anderson and Lambert who contributed 24 and 38 respectively.

The Recs found Cooper and Quincey

a little too good for them. The Recs second eleven ran out victors by 79 runs.

Scores:

S. R. C.

Willis, c. Anderson, b. Langley..... 19 Quincey, c. Grimshaw, b. Turner..... 25 A. V. White, c. Anderson, b. Grimshaw..... 49

Cooper, b. Anderson..... 54 Wallace, b. Anderson..... 6 Main, b. Grimshaw..... 1 Madar, b. Toeg..... 20

Ambrose, not out..... 6 Elliott, b. Grimshaw..... 1 Cooke, c. Caulton, b. Langley..... 1

Foos, did not bat..... 2 Extras..... 2

Total..... 177

Bowling Analysis

O. M. R. W. Grimshaw..... 12 3 52 3 Langley..... 8 0 21 2 Turner..... 6 1 26 1 Leslie..... 2 0 11 0 Caulton..... 2 0 14 0 Anderson..... 9 0 34 2 Hocking..... 1 0 15 0 Toeg..... 1 0 2 1

S. C. C.

Anderson, c. Willis, b. Cooper..... 24 Leslie, b. Elliott..... 1 Lambert, st. b. Quincey..... 33

Langley, run out..... 16 Barnes, c. Elliott, b. Cooper..... 0 Caulton, c. White, b. Quincey..... 2

Turner, b. Quincey..... 3 Grimshaw, c. White, b. Cooper..... 4

Wallace, b. Quincey..... 6 Hocking, b. Quincey..... 0

Toeg, not out..... 0 Cameron, b. Cooper..... 1

Extras..... 11

Total..... 107

Bowling Analysis

O. M. R. W. Elliott..... 7 3 12 1 Ambrose..... 6 0 22 0 Wallace..... 2 0 14 0 Cooper..... 9 2 27 4

Madar..... 2 0 12 0 Quincey..... 6 1 8 4

Police v. Customs

The above match was played on the Police Ground yesterday and resulted in a win for the Customs by 54 runs.

The feature of the match was the batting of W. Skuse, who piled on 44 runs, but throughout the innings. Nash and Taylor both bowled well, the former taking 6 wickets for 34 runs and the latter 3 wickets for 23 runs. For the Police Rock put up a useful 17 before being caught by Nash. Aiers had the best bowling average taking 3 wickets for 18 runs.

Customs

D. W. Heron, run out..... 14 W. Skuse, b. Robertson..... 44 E. M. Ogden, b. Aiers..... 14 S. Taylor, b. Aiers..... 4

W. Nash, c. Webb, b. Aiers..... 8 T. Melhows, c. McDermott, b. Sale..... 2 A. Stewart, run out..... 2

H. Atkinson, b. Sale..... 0 E. Clough, c. Rock, b. Sale..... 0 R. E. McNeale, c. Knight, b. Sale..... 0

Extras..... 2

Total..... 107

Bowling Analysis

O. M. R. W. Skuse..... 44 0 22 0 Aiers..... 14 0 26 1 Taylor..... 4 0 12 0

Nash..... 6 0 34 2

Rock..... 3 0 12 0

Extras..... 2

Total..... 107

Bowling Analysis

O. M. R. W. Skuse..... 44 0 22 0 Aiers..... 14 0 26 1 Taylor..... 4 0 12 0

Nash..... 6 0 34 2

Rock..... 3 0 12 0

Extras..... 2

Total..... 107

Bowling Analysis

O. M. R. W. Skuse..... 44 0 22 0 Aiers..... 14 0 26 1 Taylor..... 4 0 12 0

Nash..... 6 0 34 2

Rock..... 3 0 12 0

Extras..... 2

Total..... 107

Bowling Analysis

O. M. R. W. Skuse..... 44 0 22 0 Aiers..... 14 0 26 1 Taylor..... 4 0 12 0

Nash..... 6 0 34 2

Rock..... 3 0 12 0

Extras..... 2

Total..... 107

Entries for Red Cross Shoot

Entries for the Allied Red Cross Cup Competition of the Shanghai Rifle Association closed yesterday with 139 entrants from the Defense Forces of the Settlement. Following are the contestants:

Japanese Co.—Z. Fukuchi, M. Iijima, G. Kawabe, C. Matsuno, T. Nagasawa, S. Ohtsuki, M. Tame-masa, T. Watanabe, G. Watanabe, K. Yamanaka, T. Hayashi, K. Imamura, S. Kikuta, D. Kajiwara, L. Ogino, K. Nakashima, Y. Tamura, Y. Yoshimura, Y. Hori, D. Inowka, S. Kuwayama, S. Morisawa, T. Onshima, R. Sasada, Y. Takakura, T. Yamauchi.

American Co.—T. C. Britton, H. Bradley, B. S. Chapman, A. C. Davis, A. E. Dequine, W. O. Hampton, E. K. Howe, R. K. Hykes, S. A. Ransom, S. Stevenson, F. L. Tinkham, R. F. Winer.

"B" Co. British.—J. J. Evans, F. J. Evans, H. G. B. Gow, J. F. Jones, J. Keenor, H. W. Lambert, R. Macfarlane, T. Main, F. Melville, J. J. Murphy, L. Nellenman, W. H. Taylor. "A" Co. British.—J. E. Cameron, H. J. Blatchford, G. Dunlop, E. W. Godfrey, F. E. Hodges, H. Lane, G. E. O. Mayne, T. R. Macdonald, W. J. Monk, E. A. G. May, E. A. Prince, H. Priestley, H. Robinson, W. G. Smith, G. H. A. Snow, E. O. Wilson, S. Vine.

Light Horse.—F. S. Gibbins, D. Gow, J. A. Hayes, W. Hill, E. S. Hine, A. H. P. Koe, H. G. Robinson, H. Lindsay, S. A. Sleep, C. Dill, C. A. Skinner, B. Cheetham, H. Sturt, F. W. Foster, W. P. G. Taggart. Machine Gun.—C. S. Allen, T. R. Kanister, G. Benwell, W. C. Bond, E. O. Jackson, R. S. Pierce, W. W. Ritchie, J. T. Towas, L. R. Wheen, Aug. White.

Maritime Co.—N. Bowley, A. E. Knibb, C. Reeves, R. Richards, F. W. Shape, H. Tobias, G. H. Wilder. Shanghai Scottish.—G. Bloom, C. F. Grant, W. H. Leslie, K. McKelvie, J. Macbeth, C. W. Porter, C. E. M. Thompson.

First Reserves.—L. M. Baylagh, A. M. Collaco, A. Dahl, W. J. E. Forsyth, J. Johansson, G. V. Jensen, A. E. Lockyer, O. L. Ilbert. Chinese Co.—N. Y. Chang, C. Y. Lay, B. Y. Loh, Y. Z. Tchang, V. L. Zung.

Italian Co.—C. Bedoni, F. Bonichi, G. Capelli, L. Cattapan, G. Cerutti, A. Grossi. Customs Co.—J. Bartolini, W. Heron, W. Nash.

S. M. Police.—A. Groves, G. Sale. Portuguese Co.—A. F. Gomes, A. F. Diniz, J. M. Diniz, H. Fernandes. Artillery.—H. J. Barnes, H. F. Cranfield, W. T. Rose.

Engineers.—W. Harvey. Staff.—S. Wise. Owing to the large number of entries, competitors are requested to be at the range punctually. No persons are allowed within 100 yards of the firing-points except the following: Competitors actually firing.

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LAWN BOWLERS HOLD A GALA DAY

96 Come Out To Links Just To Make A Demonstration

MORE THAN CRICKETERS

Yet There Are Those Who Say They Get Too Much Space

By Domino

Sport is a recreation. When the weary hours of office routine have passed and the old world does not look as bright as it might, a cup of tea and a little gentle exercise acts as a wonderful pick-me-up, and when bedtime comes you find that your little bit of sport and your chat with some of your pals have recreated your mental outlook and you enter the Land of Nod with rosiest outlooks.

There was a time when those who were unable, for some reason or other, to indulge in the more violent pastimes had to content themselves with a lonely walk, or a book, or even the doubtful solace of the Club bar. Then came a chance for these good folk. Someone introduced the game of Lawn Bowls. At first it was dubbed the pursuit of the pear-shaped, or the craze of the too-old-at-fortyites. A small piece of ground was obtained on the Race Course and so popular did the fine old game become that members flocked in to join the club and more ground was asked for.

At present three little patches are marked out for the lawn bowlers, and their neat appearance enhances the beauty of the Public Recreation Ground. These three little patches could very easily be fitted into any of the cricket grounds, and if placed on one of our golf links would be quite lost. I have heard, and believe the local papers bear me out, that there are some good folk who, in the interest of the Lord-knows-who would deprive the happy band of lawn bowlers of their pitches. Now listen:

Number Exceeds Cricketers

Yesterday afternoon 88 sportsmen played cricket on the Race Course, 18 knickered folks disported themselves at baseball, I saw less than a dozen wielding the tennis racket, 3 gaily colored horsemen raced after a small ball with a big stick, and 96 Veterans recreated weary nerves and joined in good fellowship on a strip of ground too small to make a children's playground or develop a new green for golfers.

It was a great occasion. The Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club entertained members of every club in the Settlement. There you could copy stars from the Junior Golf Club, you could admire the graceful forms of those who are generally seen on the Recs patch, and there you could hear the Celtic tones of those who brighten the precincts of Yangtzeppoo. 96 in all; 12 great contests; 24 fours all terribly keen on beating their opponents; and 96 good fellows all ready to join in harmony over their victories or defeats in that pretty little pavilion near the road.

I have not the faintest idea of what the game of Lawn Bowls is all about. Captain C. M. Bain did all he could to initiate me into its mysteries, and it is evident that you use two woods that are trickily weighted on one side, and when you throw them you just pray hard that they will get somewhere near a poor minute white ball some twenty feet off. It is wonderfully fascinating, and after I have told you that the Recs of Shanghai beat the Club by 27 points, but that the Club were six games up to their opponents five, and that it was just hard luck that the losers lost, and it was jolly good play that all the winners won, let me give you some of my impressions of the game and its players.

A Great Game For Scots

The first lawn bowler that I came across said "Aye mon it's a grand for the bowlers." The same player pointed out that there were quite a number of players who were wearers of the cloth, and said he "It has a wonderful effect upon the language that is used."

From what I could make out I should say that an acquaintance with Scotch is necessary if you would wish to travel far on the road of lawn bowls efficiency. The Major, however, thinks that Irish would do just as well, but it is a matter of taste. Here are some of the things

(Continued on Page 2)

that came floating upon the soft zephyrs from the various greens. "Ye are narra, mon, ye are narra as a hen's face." Then I heard Willie Campbell roar at a partner "Ye errrrre no harrre mon." By the way, fancy anyone telling you to take plenty of grass with the course in its late lamentable state. "You're well grassed," evidently means that you are lying well. That is fairly easy I'm told. What is a canny draw?

Position in lawn bowls is everything. Now I quite understand the origin of the term "Oh if I catch you bending." Gee, but you certainly get some targets. Of course there is a good deal of kneeling, and some of the champions can kneel as well as any good monk. There is no rule as to the way you should wear your belt. Some belts give to the figure the graceful shape of an egg timer, other belts seem to get well under the yoke, and still other belts don't show themselves at all but do their duty none the less nobly.

All Woods, Including Mid

Most of us have been touched for something or other in our time, and it is only naturally that in this game there is a touch. You make a mark upon him and wherever you see him in the gutter or out, he is likely to score. Isn't it natural? There are all kinds of woods. For instance there is a Good Wood—everybody likes a good wood, then there is a Dead Wood—nobody likes a dead wood, and then I believe there is a "Mid Wood." They all have some to do with the game and play of lawn bowls.

To mention all the good players would mean at least another red sheet, and with paper at its present price and me in my present state of mind "Nothing Do!" But I must speak of Skipper C. M. Bain with his little buttonhole, his cheery word for the good wood, and his quotation from Shakespeare for a wrong side. Sam Hammond is always welcome with his "What is it going to be?" Then there is Mr. Jimmy—I don't know his other name. Wee Payne is always scoring and standing near to the tallest fellow in the club. J. J. does all the writing and some of the talking and a good deal of the best playing. But what is the use of trying to give the game its full due. It gives pleasure to hundreds—no exaggeration—it brings health to everyone who plays, it cements friendships, it is a fine game and like all real sport recreates.

C. M. Bain (skip) R. J. Bowerman (skip)
J. D. Gordon (skip) H. Veltch (skip)
F. A. Sampson W. S. Campbell
W. Gater 21 A. R. Scott 18

J. C. Macdonald H. S. Smyth (skip)
A. W. Dewhurst W. P. Marshall (skip)
J. C. McGavin H. Landers
F. L. Marshall S. M. Wallace 17

J. C. Thomson R. C. Aitkenhead (skip)
W. J. Gande (skip) P. H. Robinson (skip)
J. R. Glasgow J. Weedie
S. M. B. Gubbay G. Bloom 11

A. D. Bell (skip) D. McAllister (skip)
T. E. Trueman A. Brad (skip)
D. Miller P. B. Critchley
G. Dunlop 30 F. George 13

D. Macdonald G. Manwaring (skip)
Dr. W. H. Rees W. S. Featherstonhaugh
J. B. Grant T. E. Lucas
F. Large 15 P. Reeves 15

W. D. McCallum F. Ferrier (skip)
H. M. Gorton (skip) A. M. Macgregor (skip)
D. Mearns C. H. Townsend
Dr. W. J. Ross A. Taylor 16

G. L. Campbell G. McMurdo (skip)
G. F. Browne W. J. Bissett
Dr. Morris A. E. Allen
J. Valentine 9 A. A. Malcolm 24

J. J. Sheridan S. Green (skip)
J. D. Gaine (skip) J. Shaw (skip)
W. B. Pitt A. E. Silstone
R. G. H. Cole 15 J. Keele 24

Ellis Hunter R. Dorrance (skip)
W. N. C. Allen A. J. Ferrier (skip)
D. Macgregor T. Mason
J. P. Lyle G. Johnston 18

J. T. Disselhoff T. Spring (skip)
S. W. Wolfe (skip) G. Marshgreen
W. A. Turnbull J. Cole
W. A. Ogden A. E. Hayward 14

Alex. Samson G. B. Stormes (skip)
A. G. Mossop S. Chivers (skip)
P. M. Scott B. Anderson
H. de Farrant 20 B. Anderson 16

S. Hammond A. Macintosh (skip)
J. Park (skip) G. Hall (skip)
E. Payne J. Birnie
D. M. Graham G. Randall 19

213 240

Hong League Tuesday

A postponed Hong league game will be staged at the Race Course Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock. Gaston Williams and Wilmore and the American Trading Company are the teams billed and the game will decide whether the Amtraco crew is to head the circuit or whether G.W.W. will burn into a triple tie for the top position with Amtraco and Scoon.

UNCLE SAM SOLVES BATTING PROBLEM

Takes 36 Pitchers From Big Leagues, Including Some Of Game's Stars

Uncle Sam seems to have solved the batting problem of the major leagues. Your uncle down in Washington concluded the big leagues were top heavy with pitching talent, so he executed a neat little raid on the twirling corps of the circuits. Messrs. Tener and Johnson and swore the captured pitchers into his own service. By taking thirty-six men from the various big league staffs Uncle Sam has made the hitting much easier for the survivors. Of the thirty-six twenty-one are from the American League and fifteen from the National.

Every club in the big leagues has given up at least one pitcher.

The pitchers of the various big league clubs now members of Uncle Sam's fighting forces or who will be in the National Army before the end of the month are as follows:

National League—Brooklyn, Pfeffer, Smith, Cadore, Majus, Mitchell; Cincinnati, Toney, Ruether; Chicago, Alexander; Philadelphia, Rixey; St. Louis, Hartsman; Goodwin; Pittsburgh, Evans; Pender; New York, Jones, Stryker; Boston, Scott. American League—Cleveland, Kieffer, Lambeth, Dickerson, Torkelson; Boston, Shore, Pennock; Baltimore, Philadelphia, Johnson, Seligson, Noyes, Naylor; New York, Fisher, Shawkey, Smallwood; St. Louis, Koob, Fincher; Detroit, Elmke, Oldham; Chicago, Scott; Washington, Yingling.

Of the twirlers in Uncle Sam's service, Jim Scott of the White Sox has risen highest, as he emerged from a training camp last summer with the rank of Captain. Eppa Rixey of the Phillies and Len Cadore are the only other pitchers to win commissions. Rixey is a Lieutenant in the Gas and Flame brigade, and Cadore a Second Lieutenant in the infantry. Eppa always had a hankering for chemistry, and his knowledge of that science enabled him to win shoulder straps.

It was necessary to replace many of these men with minor leaguers, while regular pitchers probably will be worked harder this season than ever before. The Brooklyn staff seems to be the only one dented badly. Uncle Sam took all of Connie Mack's kid pitchers, but he has bobbed up with the best staff he has had since he broke up his old champion-ship team.

The Boston National staff looks about the weakest in the game, but Stallings wrecked this himself.

He traded his two pitchers, Taylor and Barnes, while Dick Rudolph is a holdout, leaving him only a few second stringers like Hughes, Hearn, Ragan, Crum and Canavan.

Entries For Red Cross Shoot

(Continued from Page 1)

and those in the next squad, members of the Committee and persons on duty.

A competitor at the firing-point must always have the muzzle of his rifle pointed towards the target. It is suggested to run a pool in connection with the competition at \$1 each, a competitor may take as many chances as he likes. Fifty percent of the receipts to be divided between the winner and the drawer and fifty percent to be given to the Allied Red Cross Funds.

During the S. R. A. monthly shoot tomorrow two targets will be reserved for the competitors entered for the Allied Red Cross Cup competition. Competitors who have entered for the Allied Red Cross Cup are advised to practice during the S. R. A. Monthly Shoot which will be held on Monday, June 24, morning and afternoon. The range will be 200 yards.

Water Poloists Start Season

(Continued from Page 1)

maneuvering Brodie beat White and equalled. The score now was 1 goal all. Whites were not, however, to be denied and from a scramble in front of the deep-end goal, Brown put his side ahead again. The whistle for full time sounded soon after and the final result was:—

Blues 2 goals.
Whites 1 goal.

Until the 1918 Summer series of competitions is gotten under way, it is proposed to have practice water polo games at least twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays, when it may be possible to have two matches each afternoon.

Police Start Thursday.
The police water polo team will start the season Thursday night at the Hongkew tank with a game against the British Navy team. The police team will be strengthened by the addition of F. Golding and W. J. Gande, two crack swimmers who have been appointed special constables. The arrival of the Cadmus yesterday will mean that the Navy will have a strong lineup.

Team races and handicap events in competition for the Sir Lamerock cup will be held Thursday night before the water polo game. Three newcomers to police aquatics, J. Robertson, J. Sullivan and J. Cotter are expected to figure in the scoring.

NO WILLARD-FULTON GO

Chicago, May 11.—Col. Miller, who has been promoting the long debated meeting between Jess Willard, world's heavyweight champion, and Fred Fulton, has announced that the big fight scheduled for July 4 at Minneapolis, has been officially called off. Col. Miller states that the decision was arrived at only after it was ascertained that the public was opposed to the mill.

S.C.C. Has Draw With Golf Club

(Continued from Page 1)

Robertson, not out 10
W. Jenkins, not out 10
Extras 10
Total 30

Bowling Analysis
O. M. R. W.
Sale 13 3 46 4
Robertson 13 3 22 2
Pelling 3 0 7 0
Akers 3 0 11 0
Rock 3 0 7 0

Police
Rock, c. Nash, b. Taylor 17
Pelling, c. and b. Nash 10
Fairburn, b. Taylor 10
Robertson, b. Nash 1
Sale, c. Atkinson, b. Nash 2
Akers, b. Taylor 2
Barnes, c. Heron, b. Nash 2
Webb, run out 2
McDermott, b. Nash 2
Kilkenny, b. Nash 2
Knight, not out 4
Extras 0
Total 57

Bowling Analysis
O. M. R. W.
Nash 8 0 24 6
Taylor 7 0 23 3
S.P.S. 0 0 0 0

The Shanghai Public School made a very poor show against the St. Xavier's last Wednesday at the St. Xavier's ground, Race Course. The Public School batted first but could only score 32, with Goldman (6) the highest score.

The St. Xavier's sent in Gutierrez (36) and Pearne (19), and after half an hour Pearne was bowled by Green. The other double figures are: P. Dixon (24), T. Murray (15).

Score and Bowling Analysis are as follows:

S. P. S.
Goldman, b. Silva 9
Smith, b. Gordes 7
Ferguson, c. Dixon, b. Silva 6
Madar, b. Kellner 3
Green, c. and b. Kellner 0
Tuttleman, c. Murray, b. Kellner 0
Mahon, b. Gutierrez 0
Cameron, c. Dixon, b. Gutierrez 0
Weill, c. Kellner, b. Silva 0
Marshall, c. Garry, b. Gordes 0
Reed, not out 1
Extras 3
Total 32

Bowling Analysis
O. M. R. W.
Gordes 6 2 7 2
Silva 4 1 9 3
Kellner 5 1 10 3
Gutierrez 4 3 3 2

S. P. S.
Gutierrez, retired 36
Pearne, b. Green 19
Davies, c. Madar, b. Green 2
Gordes, c. Mahon, b. Green 2
T. Murray, c. b. Green 15
Dixon, retired 24
Encarnacao, b. Ferguson 11
Silva, c. Tuttleman, b. Madar 11
W. Murray 2
Kellner, not out 2
Garry, c. and b. Madar 6
Extras 1
Total 123

Bowling Analysis
O. M. R. W.
Ferguson 8 0 34 1
Madar 13 1 31 2
Green 9 0 34 4
Kellner 1 0 3 0

Parsee Club Match
The Parsee Cricket Club had a pleasant game between teams lead by the Captain and Vice-Captain on the Race Course yesterday afternoon.

For the vice-captain's team, Mr. Madan played a careful game, and stood out against the attacks of Shroff and Daji. At last he was bowled by Shroff. He contributed 13 for his side. Of the others Sarkari made 16, while Karanjia made 25 for the side, proving high scorer.

The others could not do much against the good bowling of Ragi and Sethna, the former took 3 wickets for 1 run, and Sethna bowled well and took three for twenty runs, of the others Tata took 1 for 12 runs, Shroff 2 for 23 runs and Daji 1 for 20 runs.

For the Captain's team P. Karanjia did the real hitting contributing 35. Shroff made 24 and Tata scored 17. Sethna did some work, and frightened the Lawn Bowl players by putting a ball in their midst. He contributed 22. Bhooora did not succeed in bowling. He took 2 wickets for 49. Sarkari carried the honors of the day by taking 5 wickets for 6 runs only. Karanjia 1 for 31 runs and Damri 2 for 14 runs.

Vice-Captain's XI
H. S. Madan, b. Shroff 18
F. R. France, c. Ragi, b. Shroff 5
C. H. Bhooora, b. Daji 16
K. C. Sarkari, c. Charna, b. Tata 6
H. C. Umrigar, b. Sethna 25
K. Karanjia, b. Sethna 25
H. L. Sopariwala, c. Shroff, b. Sethna 0
E. D. Damri (V.-Capt.), c. Shroff, b. Ragi 1
H. Edulji, c. and b. Ragi 0
E. J. Commissariat, b. Ragi 0
N. H. Moos, not out 0
Extras 2
Total 73

Bowling Analysis
O. M. R. W.
J. H. Shroff 8 1 23 2
M. D. Daji 8 2 20 3
C. B. Sethna 5 0 20 3
B. D. Tata 4 1 12 1
R. H. Ragi 0 1 3 0

Captain's XI
R. H. Ragi (Capt.), b. Bhooora 6
P. N. Karanjia, b. Bhooora 35
J. H. Shroff, c. Sarkari, b. Damri 24
B. D. Tata, b. K. Karanjia 17
C. B. Sethna, b. Sarkari 22
E. D. Damri, c. Commissariat, b. Sarkari 2
M. Charna, c. and b. Sarkari 5
X. D. Daji, c. Bhooora, b. Sarkari 2
B. F. Lalacca, not out 0
H. R. Mistry, c. Damri, b. Sarkari 0
V. Viccajee, c. Umrigar, b. Sarkari 8
Extras 8
Total 115

Bowling Analysis
O. M. R. W.
C. H. Bhooora 10 49 2
K. D. Karanjia 8 31 1
E. D. Damri 4 14 2
H. Sopariwala 1 7 0
K. C. Sarkari 3 1 6 5

Shanghai Wins With Fast Finish

(Continued from Page 1)

cushions all the while. Porterfield's error, a stolen base and an infield out let Tangermann hesitate on third while Crow made a nice stop and throw, retiring Pruitt. Crow had previously halted one with his chin in the same opening frame.

Becker singled in the second but was forced and although Holliday erred on Held's grounder, Bradley nipped the Navy catcher when he attempted to steal.

The Shanghai front line yielded in the third and the fourth, however, although Porterfield couldn't help it. Porterfield added a diver to the safeless throughout the nine innings, by the way, and the bingles were scattered all over the lot.

The third was the only session when the Navy bunched the hits. Maloney started something when he hit to Crow and the latter threw wild to Wilhoit. Tangermann rolled to Turner and Maloney was forced. Scott singled cleanly, scoring Tangermann, and Pruitt followed with a hard drive, to left which brought

Holliday sliding as a diver to the force. The ball hit in short-left and started to roll for Nobody's Land, as Bing Lardner would say, and Hening left his feet and nabbed the pill with his bare lunch hook. He shot it to Crow at third and Maloney, running for Scott, was out by a city block. One run.

Two errors by Holliday, in the fourth after the latter had made a beautiful play of Becker's grounder, were followed by Held's single and Peterson scored. That ended the Naval attack and although the land forces delayed some, when the big drive started, it went clear through to the artillery positions.

Turner Gets Triple
Nothing happened until the seventh. Crow singled to right and went down when Held threw to right field to get him off first. Hening faunted, but Gene Turner, who played his last game for Shanghai yesterday, wrapped himself around one that netted him three sacks and Shanghai one score.

Roberta was sent in to pinch hit for Neprud and didn't. Navy 2, Shanghai 1.

Pruitt led off with a double in the eighth and Tinkham proceeded to put a crimp in the scoring aspirations of the Navy. Tink went into deep center for Becker's long fly and held Pruitt at second. Then Tink made a spectacular grab of Peterson's line drive in left center and pledged to third to get the flying Pruitt. Holliday stepped in, leaped into the air, speared the peg and with the same motion lagged Pruitt.

And now the eighth. Porterfield fanned. Wilhoit singled and when Holliday bunted along third base line Cy went clear to station number three. Holliday was safe and stole with the official ball in Scott's glove. Bradley singled, tying the score and moving Holliday to third. Bradley pliffed and it was up to Tinkham. Scott lightened and fanned Tinkham. Crow came through with the hit that meant the win and Bradley was caught at the saucer as he tried to rub it in.

The Navy died in order. The box score:

Shanghai A B R H P O A E
Wilhoit 1b 4 1 1 13 0 0
Holliday ss 4 1 1 1 6 3
Bradley c 4 0 1 0 1 0
Tinkham cf 4 0 1 3 1 0
Crow 3b 4 1 2 2 4 1
Hening lf 3 0 0 0 0 0
Turner 2b 3 0 1 7 3 0
Neprud rf 2 0 0 0 0 0
Pomeroy rf 0 0 0 0 0 0
Porterfield p 3 0 2 1 3 1
Roberts* 1 0 0 0 0 0
Totals 32 3 9 27 19 5

Navy
Maloney 1b 3 0 0 0 0 0
Tangermann 3b 4 1 0 0 4 0
Scott 2b 4 0 2 0 0 0
Pruitt lf 4 0 3 0 0 0
Becker ss 4 0 1 2 0 1
Peterson cf 4 1 0 2 1 0
Amundsen rf 4 0 0 0 0 0
Held c 4 0 1 12 1 1
McGowan 2b 4 0 0 3 1 0
Totals 35 2 6 24 7 2

*Batting for Neprud, seventh inning. By innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Shanghai 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 X 3 5
Navy 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 6 2

Earned runs—Shanghai, 2; Navy, 1. Left on bases—Shanghai, 6; Navy, 6. First base on errors—Shanghai, 1; Navy, 5. Three base hit—Turner. Two base hit—Pruitt.

Stolen bases—Holliday, Bradley, Porterfield, Maloney, Tangermann, Peterson. Struck out—by Scott, 19. First base on balls—off Porterfield, 1. Double play—Tinkham to Holliday. Umpires—Logan and Cauvern. Time of game—One hour, 35 minutes.

News Brevities
Silk shipments made by the N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru, which sailed from Shanghai on April 27, and shipments by the Katori Maru, sailed hence on April 28, arrived at New York on June 1.

The commencement day exercises of the Government Institute of Technology will take place on Saturday afternoon, July 6, at 2 o'clock.

The British Postmaster states that a direct mail (parcels only) for the United Kingdom via Suez will close at the British Post Office at 5 p.m. next Friday.

During the absence of Mr. E. F. Goodale from Shanghai, Mr. H. M. Mann will act as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the China and Japan War Savings Association.

The British Postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, magazines, etc. from

Messrs. L. Nathan, D. M. Harvey, Taylor, W. E. Luckie, N. Ramsay, E. M. Reid, M. C. L. Thomas, R. C. Beebe, C. B. Stormes, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, British American Tobacco Co., Asiatic Petroleum Co., Macartney and Co., British Postal Agent, Tientsin, Messrs. F. L. Marshall, Kenneth Logan, E. J. Burgoynes, J. Malcolm, R. T. Byrne, A. G. Mossop, M. F. R. Letiao, A. H. Campbell, S. B. Neill, Heen, E. F. J. Norbury, C. J. L. Stewart, A. D. Blackburn, R. Paterson, D. C. A. Anon.

On the first day of the Red Cross sale at Christie's \$1,550 was paid for a pair of Chinese figures of Ho-Ho birds, 20 inches high, Kien-Lung, which came from the C. T. Garland and the J. P. Morgan collections. They were the handsome gift of Messrs. Duveen, and starting at \$1,000 were bought at the price mentioned by Lady Wernher. The phoenixes arrived at Christie's after a perilous voyage, for the faithful messenger charged with their safety saw the Tuscan go down. As devoutly hoped, these birds of good-omen fulfilled their mission.

Lieutenant A. M. Thornhill, formerly of the Hongkong Volunteers, has been promoted Captain.

Because of the publication of certain information about the arrival and the description of two British war vessels, the editor of the Hongkong Telegraph, was fined \$5.

Notices have been given by the liquidator of the International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., that the cumulative preference shares of the company will be redeemed at par \$75 per share on July 1, together with interest to June 30, when interest on the shares will cease. Share certificates must be sent to the liquidator at 4 Kuikiang Road for examination to exchange for a warrant specifying the amount payable.

A chauffeur named Ter King-sung was fined \$15 in the Mixed Court yesterday for reckless driving resulting in a collision with a ricksha at Nanking

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and Beethoven Beethoven on June 12. The police testified that he had evidently been drinking.

A shopman was ordered to pay a

fine of \$100 or go to jail for three months by the Mixed Court yesterday for selling opium. The police, being informed of the place, sent an old man there to purchase the drug.

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